The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4684. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph Friday, Sept. 28.

The Illness of Count Bismarck Exciting Grave Apprehensions.

Passage of the Loan Bill by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

An Italian Military Commission Sent to Venetia.

Disbanding of the Garibaldian Volunteers.

Spain and the South American Republics.

She Accepts the Mediation of France and England.

Appointment of a New Captain-General for Cuba.

Another Shipment of British Soldiers to Canada.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GERMANY.

Serious Illness of Count Bismarck.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Count BISMARCK'S illness is considered grave.

Passage of the Loan Bill by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill authorizing a loan. The Ministers have agreed to a reduction to 30,000,000 thalers, but urged upon the Chambers that the Government should be kept in a strong financial position.

The Prussian Diet Prorogued.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Prussian Diet has been prorogued.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Volunteers to be Disbanded.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The volunteers of GARIBALDI at Lecco are to be disbanded.

The Empress Charlotte Visits the Pope.

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Empress CHARLOTTE is here on a visit to the Pope.

A Military Commission Sent to Venetia.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

A military commission has gone to Venetia to take possession for the Italian Government of the war material there.

The Treaty of Peace Between Italy and Austria.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28.

It is expected that the treaty of peace between Italy and Austria will be signed within a day or two.

ENGLAND.

Dinner to United States Naval Officers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Mayor of Southampton has invited the officers of the United States war ships to a dinner.

Dispatch of More Troops for Canada.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

More troops are to go to Canada. The steamer *Hernia* has been engaged to take out about one thousand.

The Bank of England's Discount Rate.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

The Atlantic Cable--A Reduction in Rates Promised.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company has been held. It was resolved to raise the capital of the Company, and it was promised that the tolls for messages should shortly be reduced.

UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

American Ships-of-War at the Island of Candia.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The presence of three United States ships-of-war at the Island of Candia attracts much attention.

SPAIN.

The Mediation of England and France between Spain and the South American Republics.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

It is said that Spain accepts the good offices of England and France as mediators between herself and Chili and Peru.

Appointment of a New Captain-General for Cuba.

MADRID, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Gen. MARSEANO has been appointed Governor-General of Cuba.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

American securities are selling to-day at the following quotations:

United States 5-20s	71¾
Erie Railroad shares	41¾
Illinois Central Railroad	78¾

LONDON, Sept. 26.

American securities are selling as follows:

United States 5-20s	71¾
Erie Railroad shares	41¾
Illinois Central Railroad	78

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Illinois Central shares	77¾
Erie shares	41¾
United States 5-20s	71¾

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28.

United States Five-Twenties 71¾.
Illinois Central Shares 77¾.
Erie Shares 41¾.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Consols are quiet to-day at 89¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Consols, 89¾.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28.

Consols 89¾.

The Liverpool Markets.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Cotton is active; sales to-day 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 12⅝d.

[NOTE.—The price of Cotton published yesterday morning under date of Sept. 24, viz: 12¾d. is evidently erroneous.]

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Cotton has advanced ⅛d.; sales to-day 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 12⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Cotton active and higher; sales to-day 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 28.

The sales of the week foot up 120,000 bales, at about 12¼d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day amount to 25,000 bales, the market closing at ⅛d. advance. The stock is 40,000 bales below the estimate.

BREADSTUFFS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 28.

BREADSTUFFS are active. Mixed Western CORN 30s. TALLOW easier.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Breadstuffs Market is excited. CORN is quoted at 29s. 9d. WHEAT is 3d. higher, and FLOUR has advanced 2s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Breadstuffs Market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Breadstuffs Market is firmer.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Provision Market is better. BEEF has advanced 2s. 6d.

MARINE NEWS.

Sailing of Steamships for America.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The *Teutonia* sailed for New-York to-day, with two millions francs in gold.

The *Bremen* has also sailed with £142,000 in gold.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 28.

The steamships *Virginian* and *Scotia* have arrived.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The ship *Colony*, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, was abandoned at sea.

The ship *Edward*, from Boston, bound to New-York, has put into Flushing badly damaged.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Recent Gale—Arrival of Mr. Field—A New Cable Between New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Sept. 29.

Telegrams from Cape Breton and Newfoundland received here, state that the gale of the 23d and 24th instants, was of unusual severity, sweeping over the whole island of Newfoundland, and prostrating the telegraph wires for miles.

Mr. FIELD arrived here this afternoon from Shediac, having left the *Medway* and *Terrible* in the Straits of Northumberland, engaged in laying a new cable between New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

CONFISCATION.

In the United States District Court, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, sitting at Alexandria, the confiscation case of the United States *vs.* J. H. MCVEIGH was taken up, and Mr. MCVEIGH producing a pardon from the President, all further proceedings were dismissed, and he thus has returned to him all his real estate which has not actually been sold and which includes two large dwellings in Alexandria. Much of his property, however, had previously gone through the Court and its confiscation bureau.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements of the Treasury, on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, for the quarter ending to-day, were as follows:

War Department	$6,627,618 71
Navy Department	4,262,430 70
Interior Department	3,471,195 58
Total	$14,261,244 99

The following were the disbursements for the week:

War Department	$2,891,348
Navy Department	963,445
Interior Department	1,261,506
Total	$5,116,298

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Fractional Currency was redeemed to the amount of $206,200. Received from the Printing Bureau, $507,500; shipped to National Banks, $500,600.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY ISSUED.

The amount of National Bank Currency issued was $818,178, making the total now in circulation, $293,-092,903.

SECURITIES HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government holds securities as follows:

Securities for circulating notes	$332,298,900
Securities for deposits of public moneys	39,211,950
Total	$371,510,850

PATENTS.

One hundred and ninety patents will be issued next week.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from this source to-day were $4,210,-128 40.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt will be issued on the 5th of October. It will show considerable reduction of the debt and that the coin balance has increased to the same extent it did during August, namely, about fifteen millions.

THE SHENANDOAH AT SAN LUIS.

Capt. J. K. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the *Shenandoah*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Aug. 3, the arrival of that vessel at Port Luis on the 29th of July, twenty-two days from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. The officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* are reported unwell.

In the passage of the *Shenandoah* two cyclones were encountered, one of which was very heavy. In both of them the ship sustained her reputation for good sea qualities. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH reports that the weather in the neighborhood of Good Hope has been unusually boisterous this season. Several hurricanes occurred in the months of June and July. In the former month three English merchant ships were lost, and four American vessels so severely damaged as to compel them to seek port for repairs. Two American vessels, under the English flag, are reported missing.

Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH fired the national salute of twenty-one guns on the day after his arrival at Port Luis, which was promptly returned from shore.

The *Shenandoah* would leave Port Luis for Tamatav, Island of Madagascar, on the 8th of August, and afterward proceed to Muscat; touching all the principal Seychelles Islands, which are frequently resorted to by the numerous American whaling vessels in those seas.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING COTTON.

The Treasury Department has issued different regulations concerning the weighing and marking of cotton. Since the publication of series "two, number five," it has determined to provide a metalic tag, to be used by the Assessor under his oversight at the time the cotton is first weighed, in place of the tax paid tag heretofore used. It has also been decided to appoint weighers of cotton at the places designated, where the quantity of cotton and the amount of labor may be so great that the Assistant Assessors located at such places cannot readily and promptly perform the work required. The fee for weighing and marking cotton, including the labor of inserting the metallic tag will be fifteen cents per bale, until other wise ordered.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Reports from Mexico—The Evacuation of Sonora—Extortions by the Imperialists—News from China—Celebration of the Fourth of July at Shanghai—Naval.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Guaymas letters give detailed accounts of the French evacuation of Sonora, and confirm the news of a desperate battle at Ures, Sept. 4. The number engaged on both sides is stated at seven thousand.

One of the letters says the French Admiral when about to evacuate Guaymas, determined to leave that place in the hands of the Indian Chief TANORI and tribe, but at the solicitation of the American Consul induced a change of orders. The Imperial Consul here pronounces this story false.

The Imperialists took away the American bark *Francis Palmer*, which had been seized on the charge of loading guano without a license. The case has been brought in Court.

The Imperialists are said to have acted disgracefully, having forced $10,000 worth of provisions from the people to distribute among TANORI'S savages; they also stole all the goods in the Custom-house belonging to merchants; took all the powder in the magazine and carried off on the *Francis Palmer* a large amount of freight owned by French subjects, on which prepayment was exacted at the rate of $40 per ton.

The United States steamer *Saranac* was about going in pursuit of the *Francis Palmer*.

MARTINEZ, who occupied Guaymas after the evacuation of the French, is not regarded with much favor.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama with $1,038,000 treasure, of which there were $128,-700 for New-York account.

The United States Sub-Treasurer shipped $500,000 in gold per the last steamer.

JAMES B. COX brought a suit against CHAS. E. MCLAUGHLIN to recover nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for alleged breach of contract made for 71¼ miles of the Western Pacific Railway and for money due.

Scarcity of tonnage restricts business; warehouses are filled with grain which is still pouring in.

The steamer *Julia*, when leaving the wharf for Stockton at 4 o'clock this afternoon, burst her steam drum, killing five of her crew and severely wounding the remainder. The Second Engineer and Purser are badly scalded.

Shanghai dates to July 13 say that the Fourth of July was celebrated by a grand dinner, in which Admiral BELL participated. All left with the idea that Shanghai is the most thoroughly American port in China. The United States ship *Hartford* sailed from Shanghai for Nagasacke, Japan, July 9. The steamer *Wachusett*, at last accounts, was at Neuckwang, where she landed 100 men and captured a lot of wandering rebels. The presence of the East India squadron in Chinese waters gives American residents a feeling of security not recently experienced.

Mining Stocks for the past week have been inactive, but close firm. Yellow Jacket, $701; Ophir, $203; Chollar Potosi, $116; Belcher, $95; Legal Tenders, $71.

CANADA.

The Importation of Firearms—The Federation Scheme—Breech-Loaders.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 29.

The time for importing firearms and munitions of war has been extended to the 17th of October.

The Executive Council meet at Quebec next week.

The Canadian delegation to England to arrange the details of the confederation of the Provinces leave early in November. It will include five members of the Canadian Ministry.

In the course of October there will be 30,000 breech-loaders distributed among the military of Canada.

The weather is fine.

LOUISIANA.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans—Mortality.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept 29.

There were seven deaths in this city from yellow fever for the forty-eight hours ending this morning.

Sailed, steamers *George Cromwell*, *Mangin* and *Mississippi*, for New-York; *Luna*, for Liverpool.

Arrived, steamship *Concordia*, from Boston, and ship *Oswego*, from New-York.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nominations.

TROY, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Union Republican Convention for the Fifteenth District. met in this city to-day, and unanimously nominated HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD for reelection to Congress.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 29.

At the Twenty-second Congressional Convention, held here to-day, ALBERTUS PERRY was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

THE PLAINS.

Reports of Indian Depredations not Confirmed—Exaggerated Accounts.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Latest advices from the Plains furnish no confirmation of the reported Indian depredations on Powder and Big Horn Rivers, telegraphed from Leavenworth to the New-York *Tribune*. The Indians are raiding and stealing a good deal of stock; but the report referred to is a gross exaggeration, as are all similar ones. All unofficial reports of Indian affairs on the Plains should be taken with many grains of allowance, they being mainly emanations from parties interested in keeping up the excitement and misleading the public.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Storm.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 29.

A heavy northeast storm prevails; it is raining hard and is foggy, and numerous vessels are detained in consequence.

OREGON.

Election of United States Senator.

Private telegrams say H. W. CORBETT is elected United States Senator from Oregon.

Emancipation Celebration.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 29.

The colored population of this city yesterday celebrated the emancipation of Slavery in the United States. A procession, consisting of the colored military and other organizations, proceeded to Iron City Park, where addresses were made by FRED DOUGLASS and other prominent speakers, both white and black.

In the evening, large numbers of colored people assembled at the City Hall, where a characteristic address was delivered by FRED DOUGLASS, in which, after summing up the results of the war and alluding to President JOHNSON'S policy in severe terms, he went into a long argument on the subject of the enfranchisement of the negro. The address was listened to with deep interest, and frequently interrupted by applause.

Decease of a Journalist.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 29.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, the oldest journalist, and, in his time, one of the most extensive publishers of the United States, died this morning.

Fire at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 29.

A destructive fire occurred here last night. GIBB LANE'S bonded warehouse, with a valuable stock of groceries, and three dwelling houses were totally destroyed; loss $80,000.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Day Calendar in the Court of Appeals for Monday, Oct. 1, is as follows: Nos. 30, 31, 376, 980, 167, 169, 169½, 170, 171, 172 and 7,

MISSIONARY WORK.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A Study of Physiognomy—Proceedings of the Third Day Concluded—The Last Meeting.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Sept. 28, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The student of Physiognomy, who scans carefully the faces of the distinguished divines and fathers and merchants who occupy seats upon the platform of the American Board, will hardly fail to be struck here in New-England, with the diversity of characters represented.

Three types of countenances and of general appearance, all distinct from each other, and yet all blending in the enthusiasm of a common work, attract attention. The first, and of course in this place the most general, is the Puritan; the severe, angular, almost Methodist look of the features, seem to have lost little of the old sternness with which the "Puritan one" was formed, a century ago,

A-hanging of his cat on Monday
For killing a mouse on Sunday.

In strange contrast to this, and still with a solemnity of countenance that PETER STUYVESANT might have envied, is the long face, with deep-set eyes and lofty brow, of the old Dutch New-Yorker; abating not one jot nor one tittle of the rigidity of ultra-Calvinistic doctrine, nor losing one moment's dignity and importance. Facing both, we find the Metropolitan layman—keen, quick, impulsive; now weeping demonstratively at a child's sorrows, now waging on the moral inability of the Dutchman, or calming the foreordained pugnacity of the Puritan. Perhaps we might more carefully dissect the latter, and in the mild blue eyes and benign countenance recognize the sweet influences of Massachusetts air, while for sturdy abhorrence of interference or of dissent, we must seek the rock-born son of Connecticut.

But notwithstanding all these differences of race and development, there is a beautiful harmony in all that proceeds. It is an unhappy thought that these three are all that can be found of the many divisions of the Church of Christ, to unite to send His word over the whole footstool; a thought which makes the study of the few who do dwell together in unity a means of better judging the possibilities of an ultimate reunion of all the sheep into one fold. If the Hollander, the Puritan and the American can agree to disagree, and hide the memory of differences when common cause must be made against the enemy, why not, at a future day, the Arminian, the Liberal and the Prelatist? It is the great religious question of our day, abundantly worthy of all the attention which thoughtful men are giving to it.

THIRD DAY—CONCLUDED.

The evening session of Thursday was the largest and most enthusiastically attended of the entire meeting of the Board. Long before the hour of assembling the house was thronged with an eager crowd enviously seeking to reach the seats, which are, though closely placed without regard to either comfort or danger, all too few to accommodate the people. It is said that more than three thousand people have applied for and received the hospitalities, through the Committee of Arrangements, of the citizens of this and surrounding towns. By an actual count, however, it was ascertained that the congregation which gathered to hear President HOPKINS' address and the other proceedings of last evening, was 2,225; a very close packing for DR. TODD'S Church, which usually seats 1,500.

With the missionary hymn, and a prayer by DR. WILKES, the services of the evening were begun. The address which it is customary to expect from the President upon the occasion, was made by DR. HOPKINS. His subject was, "The Need of Christian Unity and Personal Consecration in the Cause of Missions." He animadverted somewhat severely upon the interference of Bishop STALEY with the American missionaries, and declared that denominationalism is a detriment to the cause of Christ which must be removed.

The report of the Committee on Interference in Missions was then taken up. DR. STEARNS' report, of which I spoke briefly yesterday, begins with the remark that the Protestant Church is divided into sects which cannot, as yet, be united, and which must work, so far as possible together, in the common service of a common Master. It then censures in very severe terms the spirit with which "certain ecclesiastical officials" have thrown elements of contention into Christ's feeble folds, and mentions with gratification the disfavor with which European Christians have observed the same. The report closes with two resolutions indorsing DR. WOOD'S paper, and, while protesting against interference in missions, cordially sympathizing with all evangelical labors.

Rev. Mr. LONG, of the Bulgarian Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced, and gave some account of his entrance into that field, with a correction of popular errors in regard to missionaries. Travelers do not commonly hunt them up, and get their ideas too often from prejudiced people with whom they come in contact.

Rev. Mr. SHEERING, of the London Missionary Society, addressed the assembly upon the English opinion of Bishop STALEY'S interferences. He said that interference is an outrage, come it from this country or any other. Englishmen love justice from their birth, and their blood boils at the shameful proceedings of Bishop STALEY in the Sandwich Islands. Mr. SHEERING further gave some valuable information in regard to the consultations which the five English Missionary Societies hold in regard to the great work in which they are all engaged, adding some very affectionate comments upon the prosperity of the American Missionary Societies.

Rev. D. CANFIELD, of Syracuse, repeated several instances of English commendation of our work, especially of that in the Islands.

Other speakers dwelt still further on the subject, and the outraged feeling of American Christians manifested itself in the vociferous applause which greeted Dr. PATTEN, when he repeated DR. COX'S definition of Puseyism—"an attempt to squirt the quintessence of the Dark Ages into the nineteenth century."

The report, with its resolution, was unanimously adopted.

Addresses were now in order from missionaries of the Board. Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, now engaged in printing an Arabic translation of the Scriptures in New-York, and as Hebrew Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, spoke of the Syrian Mission. The people there express great gratitude for the Bible in their own tongue, and the fruits of the missionary work are especially evident in the elevation and the education of the female sex.

The venerable father KING, of Greece, spoke of his own great trials in God's work in that land, and read a letter from a Greek convert, who, in dark times, had been advised by Count GASPARIN to leave the country for safety; but Dr. ANDERSON had stood by him, and his persecutions had been overruled for good.

Dr. BOOTH, of Mercer-street Church in your city, spoke of our duties, in the presence of these venerable fathers in the work. We should take heart and use all our powers to further the great cause for which Christ died.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. TODD, and the great congregation dispersed, some to their homes or stopping-places in the beautiful village about the church, and almost as many more to places five, ten and twenty miles away, to return in the morning to attend the last gathering of this most interesting and delightful week.

ADDRESSES AT THE SOUTH CHURCH.

The South Church was filled with a large audience in the evening, who had been attracted thither by the announcement that distinguished clergymen would deliver brief practical addresses, outside of the regular routine exercises.

EX-GOV. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, presided, and opened the meeting with a very few remarks upon the state of the country as it now is, compared with that in 1864, and introduced EX-President FISHER, of Hamilton College.

Dr. FISHER referred to the sad feeling prevalent at the morning session of the Board, when the want of men was so impressed upon the entire audience, and said that we needed to feel that we are living in the nineteenth century, the grandest age the world has ever seen, and that we have a new ally in the black men of the South, who are to go forward themselves in aiding us to evangelize their ancient land.

Dr. CALHOUN, of the Syrian Mission, gave some very interesting reminiscences of the dark days of the war of the Druses and of other scenes of trial, and drew a graphic picture of his home on the Mountains of Lebanon, where he looks out upon the Mediterranean Sea.

Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, closed the meeting with a very effective historical address, referring first to the development of Christianity in Russia as illustrative of Divine working. Italy unified, Germany compacted under Protestant power, and the overthrow of the Papal supremacy, are a glorious future to which we may look forward now with blessed hope.

THE LAST MEETING.

This morning the crowd, which has at different times been scattered to two or three different churches, was compacted into DR. TODD'S, and the session of the Board culminated in one of the grandest scenes that I have ever witnessed. More than two thousand people, choking up aisles and galleries and stage, with eyes that were moistened with awakened and active love for the Lord Christ, are a sight well calculated in itself to further the cause which has called the meeting.

Rev. Dr. SHEPARD opened the session with prayer. A letter was read from the retired Secretary, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, expressing his gratitude for the gifts and remembrances offered him on Wednesday, and another from Dr. ALLEN, former President of Darmouth College, and also a former Pastor of the First Church here, regretting his unavoidable absence from the present meeting.

Addresses were then made by Capt. HIRAM BINGHAM, JR., the new Captain of the *Morning Star*, Rev. Mr. HERRICK, of the Turkish Mission, Dr. CALHOUN, of Syria, and the Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, who read a letter from a converted native at the Mahratta Mission.

President HOPKINS, in putting the customary resolutions of thanks to various parties—which forgot, however, the services of the Press—made an eloquent and feeling address. Pastor TODD replied in his usual happy manner, referring pleasantly to the meeting of the Board in this place seventeen years ago, and closing with an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead and the aged living servants of Christ in the mission, commending all to "go and do likewise."

The hymn "Blest be the tie that binds"—one whose history, were it written, would record a world of love to God and love to man that, spread over so many places and years as it is, can hardly ever be known—was then sung by the whole assembly standing, and Dr. TODD closed the fifty-seventh meeting of the American Board with prayer and the apostolic benediction.

The pleasant visit which some dozen reporters have enjoyed arduously for four days past is not yet ended. The good people of the *Berkshire Eagle*, with the Citizens' Committee, not content with providing us with a separate room for repertorial purposes, are about taking us over to visit Shaker Village; resolved, perhaps, that the wanderers of the Press shall be gathered upon Mount Lebanon as well as the missionaries.

MONOS.

THE SUPPOSED TRAGEDY IN COMMUNIPAW COVE.

Coroner's Inquest on Young Conroy—Probable Desperate Life and Death Struggle—Statement by Monahan, the Prisoner—Distinct Cries of Murder Heard.

The inquest on the body of JAMES CONROY, a boatman, employed at SNELGROVE'S boat-house, foot of Essex-street, Jersey City, whose body was recovered on Friday afternoon under the crib-work of the Central Railroad, in Communipaw Cove, and who is supposed to have come to his death by foul play, at the hands of THOMAS MONAHAN, whom deceased undertook to ferry out to one of the pile-driving machines in the Cove, on Sunday night, was commenced at the Jersey City Almshouse before Coroner KIRSTEN, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

From the evidence so far elicited, it would appear, that while on the way to the pile-driver the boat, (a skeleton boat,) by some means was upset; the occupants sought safety by clambering on top of the capsized boat, when it was found that it would not sustain them, as according to the evidence of the prisoner, he was submerged to the waist in the water, with the almost certainty of death. In this position, it would appear that there was a struggle of considerable duration, as a young man named STRINGHAM, a fisherman, employed as night watchman on a derrick at the Communipaw abbatoir, heard distinct cries of "murder" about midway to Ellis' Island. He immediately jumped into a small boat, and after rowing a distance of about six blocks, stopped and listened, when he heard two cries of "murder," once in a loud voice and the second time very faint; he rowed in the direction from whence it came until he thought he was near the spot, and again listened, but heard nothing more; standing up in his boat he saw a short distance away something that looked like a plank, and on going up he discovered that it was a boat, keel up, and which subsequently proved to be the one in which CONROY undertook to convey MONAHAN to the derrick. On the following morning MONAHAN appeared at the Almshouse, foot of Washington-street, dripping wet, without hat or boots, and after staying awhile left for Brooklyn without informing Mr. WHITLEY, the Overseer, that there was any other person in the boat with him when it capsized. The evidence of the surgeons shows that deceased received a severe blow on the head, causing extravasation of blood, which could only be the case before death.

At the inquest the prisoner MONAHAN was brought in handcuffed by Detective MCWILLIAMS, who, with Detective NUGENT, effected his arrest in Furman-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night last. MONAHAN is about twenty-two years of age, short, thick set, and very muscular. He has a very peculiar physiognomy; florid complexion, high cheek bones, white wooly hair, white eyebrows and eyelashes, straggling beard of several days' growth; his eyes are of a reddish gray cast, with constant nervous twitching, and altogether he somewhat resembles an Albino. The following evidence was taken:

Drs. THEODORE F. MORRIS and J. W. HUNT, submitted the following in writing, to which they made affidavit:

Found the body at the place of Hughes & Piaget, in Montgomery-street, packed in ice and in good state of preservation; there being no convenience for light the examination was deferred until half-past eight o'clock, A. M., Sept. 29, at which time we found the external appearance of the body to be as follows: Integument of the whole body somewhat discolored, commencing decomposition; the left side of the face and upper lip completely destroyed, the lower lip partially and a portion of the cheek; the left eye obliterated and the integument around the same apparently eaten away; also the left alae of the nose and the greater part of the ear; the right eye remained but the lids and the surrounding integument for a little distance, also the ear were like the other side destroyed; more marked discoloration of the skin over the right temporal bone than elsewhere; the integument of the anterior part of the neck, for a little space, was partially destroyed; made an incision through the scalp from ear to ear over the parietal bones; on dissecting back the scalp, the temporal muscles and their attachment were apparently contused and infiltrated with blood; the brain presented a congested appearance; also a small clot of blood lying upon the superior surface of the left hemisphere of the cerebrum, at its point of contact with the falx cerebri; no other morbid appearances in connection with the brain.

In connection with the above, *Dr. Hunt* testified: The muscles over the right temple presented a bruised appearance; the extravasation of blood must have been done before death; did not find any fracture of the skull; deceased might have received a blow which ruptured a small blood-vessel on the hemisphere of the brain; found no signs of violence about the throat, and there were no marks of violence on the body; deceased looked like a very strong man.

To a Juror—It is certain that something must have come in contact with his head before death, to have caused it to have presented the appearance that was found on his temple.

STATEMENT BY PRISONER.

The prisoner being called up, was informed by the Coroner that he was at liberty to answer such questions as he wished, and that he need not answer any that would criminate him; after being he sworn testified:

My name is Thomas Monahan; I have resided at No. 27 Furman-street, Brooklyn, since last Fall; I belong to Canada; have worked at dock-building since I came to the States; I came over to Communipaw on Saturday night to commence work on a pile-driver; worked all night and until about twelve o'clock on Sunday; we came ashore to Jersey City at noon to get some liquor, as we had only bread and ham on board; came to the boat-house, and I took, to the best of my knowledge, five drinks of strong liquor; felt the effects of it, but knew everything I was doing; was in company with three other men, Lawrence Kelly, Fitzgerald and a stranger; we stayed at the boat-house about two hours, and then went back to the pile-driver in a small boat belonging to it; the liquor took effect on me, and as I was staggering about the deck, they put me to sleep; slept for about three hours; when I woke up I saw the boss eating, and I asked him for something; he said he would not give me any; I took our own boat and came ashore, to the same dock as before; it was coming on dark; before I landed some men belonging to a pile-driver near ours came in a boat, and overtaking me, one of the men got into my boat, and after I had landed, he took the boat away; I went into the public place again and got a glass of liquor; after I got it I went out on the dock again and hired this same boat that was capsized; engaged deceased to take me over to the pile-driver; the price agreed upon was sixty cents, which I paid before I got into the boat; paid him a fifty-cent and ten-cent stamp; it was dusk when we started to go; he rowed in the direction of the pile-driver; the pile-driver was lying a long ways outside of the Central Railroad and about half a mile from the shore; we capsized something better than half way to the first pile dock; did not know anything until the water was coming in the side of the boat, and to the best of my knowledge the oar got crabbed; I was sitting nearly in the stern, and deceased was sitting about four feet from me; did not have any hard words with him; we did not disagree about the price; I offered him 60 cents to take me out, and he accepted it; when the boat capsized deceased got on top of it on the keel; I got on top of the boat, too; I remained on the boat about ten minutes; he had one oar and I got the other, and we both paddled toward the pile dock; after paddling about ten minutes I told him I was going to leave; he said "I'm all right, Whity;" when I was swimming I found my boots were too heavy, put my hands down to get them off, when I got under the water; I rose to the surface and kicked them off as they were not laced up; I swam away for the pile dock; did not look behind to see deceased; I was swimming away to save my own life; I went from one pile to the other to try to get up; I went to one to try to get up, and as I was raising my hand I struck a spike; by the assistance of that and another I got up on the string piece; a short time previous, when I could not get out, I commenced to roar out as loud as ever I could; I hallooed nearly the whole of the night, at times; I lay on the piece of timber until about five o'clock in the morning, and then saw a boat passing along and hallooed to them; they were two colored men; I asked them to take me off, and told them I was there from eight o'clock the evening before; I got down in the boat, and they said they would take me out to the pile-driver; I said, "No, put me on top of the dock;" I walked down to the gap and they brought me ashore in a small boat; previous to that I told the niggers what had happened me about the boat capsizing; I told them that I left deceased on the top of the bottom of the boat, and I thought he was drowned; I asked the young fellow in the boat that brought me ashore from the gap, where there was a hospital as I could hardly walk from the cramps in my legs; he sent me to the alms-house; while coming up I told two persons of the accident; the boss at the hospital asked me about myself, and I told him I had been swimming all night; they gave me some coffee and bread, and I sat awhile by the furnace; the man they call John was going to New-York, and the boss told him to take me along and pay my fare to Brooklyn; I refused to go, as I had no hat or boots; the boss then told me I could go where I liked; I found some boots outside, and the young fellow at the gate gave me an old hat and five cents; I then went to Brooklyn; this was on Monday, and I was arrested on Tuesday evening; on Tuesday last, after dinner, I told Patrick Gilmore that I was going over to Jersey City, to give information about leaving the young man on the boat, as I thought he must have been drowned; Gilmore advised me not to go, because a brother of deceased had been over looking for me that morning, and if they wanted me, they knew where to find me; did not hear deceased hallo after I left him on the boat; the water was tolerably smooth.

To a Juror—When we were both on the boat it was completely submerged; I was up to my waist in the water.

THE CRIES OF MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUCCOR.

John W. Stringham, being sworn, testified: I reside in Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J.; am an oysterman, and at present am employed by Mr. Sanford as night watchman on his pile-driver; it lay on Sunday night at the slaughter-house, Communipaw; between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday night I heard cries of distress; they seemed to come from about half-way between the slaughter-house and Ellis' Island; I heard the cry of murder distinctly eight times; I got into my boat, and started for where I heard the cries; I rowed about five blocks toward Jersey City, and kept off about four blocks from the outside cribs; then stopped a short time, when I heard the cry of murder again, once loud and once very low; that seemed to be about two and a half or three blocks from where I was; I rowed toward the place, and stopped again, but did not hear anything; stood up in my boat, and saw a little way off something that looked like a long plank; rowed to it, and found that it was a boat with the keel up; it was blowing pretty strong at this time; righted the boat up, and towed it to the pile driver; the next day, while I was away, the owner came for the boat, and stated that a man was drowned in her.

To a Juror—No two or three men could have righted the boat in the water; the wind was blowing northeast; she was a very light boat; hardly think two men could save themselves on her, but one man might; I found the boat outside the crib-work of the Central Railroad four or five blocks; the boat is a regular racebost.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned to Monday.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Riotous Proceedings at Republican Headquarters—Demonstrations by Eighth Ward Thieves—A Gentleman Loses his Watch—Members of the Committee Refused Admission to Their Room.

The corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street was, last night, the scene of some disgraceful and riotous proceedings on the part of a number of politicians who claimed to be the rightful tenants of the room, which has, for several years, been the headquarters of the Republican General Committee. Owing to an announcement which was made at the meeting of the Republican General Committee on Friday evening, to the effect that a meeting of the former Committee was to be held last night, our reporter presented himself at the door, but was refused admittance. Senator THOMAS MURPHY said that it was a private meeting of a few friends who intended to organize a Conservative Party; that it was not a meeting of the General Committee; that the room did not belong to that Committee, as Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR leased the room and paid for it. Mr. MURPHY returned to the room, and as our reporter was about to leave, a body of Police from the Twenty-ninth Precinct arrived and were admitted to the room, but soon after came out again and took position in the hall and on the stairs. As soon as the Police had taken position Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, who claimed to be a member of the General Committee on whose behalf the room was leased, arrived and sought admittance, but was peremtorily re used. He argued his claims with Mr. TAYLOR and others of the party occupying the room, who had come out to remonstrate with Mr. SPENCER upon the impropriety of his attempting to go into the room. Mr. TAYLOR said that it was not a meeting of any committee, but of invited gentlemen. Mr. SPENCER took the ground that the room was not leased for any but General Committee purposes, a point which Mr. TAYLOR and his friends did not appear to be able to combat. Meantime a large crowd had collected on the stairs and in the hall, and there was also a considerable gathering on the sidewalk in front of the building, consisting of members of the Republican General Committee.

After Mr. SPENCER came down stairs and announced that the room of the Republican General Committee had been taken possession of illegally by persons who openly declared that they did not belong to the Republican Party, he proposed three cheers for Gov. FENTON, which were given with a hearty good will. This brought a crowd of men out of the room, who were headed by THEODORE ALLEN, of the Eighth Ward, who was armed with a club. This body came down to the sidewalk and gave three cheers for HOFFMAN and as many groans for FENTON. This was followed by a demonstration on the part of THEODORE ALLEN and six of his companions, ALLEN drawing his club as the signal for the onset. Mr. CHARLES SPENCER, one of the secretaries of the Republican General Committee, was chased out into the middle of Broadway, where the thieves surrounded him and stole his watch and chain. After this ALLEN and his confederates returned to the stairway and the protection of the police. Justice KELLY and

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MADONNA MIA.

From Every Saturday.

Under green apple-boughs
That never a storm will rouse,
My lady hath her house
Between two bowers;
In either of the twain
Red roses full of rain;
She hath for bondwomen
All kind of flowers.

She hath no handmaid fair
To draw her curled gold hair
Through rings of gold that bear
Her whole hair's weight;
She hath no maids to stand
Gold-clothed on either hand;
In all the great green land
None is so great.

She hath no more to wear
But one white hood of vair
Drawn over eyes and hair,
Wrought with strange gold,
Made for some great queen's head,
Some fair great queen since dead;
And one strait gown of red
Against the cold.

Beneath her eyelids deep
Love lying seems asleep,
Love, swift to wake, to weep,
To laugh, to gaze;
Her breasts are like white birds,
And all her gracious words
As water-grass to herds
In the June-days.

To her all dews that fall
And rains are musical;
Her flowers are fed from all,
Her joy from these;
In the deep-feathered firs
Their gift of joy is hers,
In the least breath that stirs
Across the trees.

She grows with greenest leaves,
Ripens with reddest sheaves,
Forgets, remembers, grieves,
And is not sad;
The quiet lands and skies
Leave light upon her eyes;
None knows her, weak or wise,
Or tired or glad.

None knows, none understands,
What flowers are like her hands;
Though you should search all lands
Wherein time grows,
What snows are like her feet,
Though his eyes burn with heat
Through gazing on my sweet,
Yet no man knows.

Only this thing is said;
That white and gold and red,
God's three chief words, man's bread
And oil and wine,
Were given her for dowers,
And kingdom of all hours,
And grace of goodly flowers
And various vine.

This is my lady's praise.
God after many days
Wrought her in unknown ways,
In sunset lands;
This was my lady's birth;
God gave her might and mirth
And laid his whole sweet earth
Between her hands.

Under deep apple-boughs
My lady hath her house;
She wears upon her brows
The flower thereof;
All saying but what God saith
To her is as vain breath;
She is more strong than death,
Being strong as love.

ALGERNON SWINBURNE.

A BOTANIST'S ADVENTURE.

From All the Year Round.

When I was twenty, botany was my passion. Indeed, I am not sure that I am cured of it yet. I never sit in a railway carriage and feel myself borne at fierce express speed through a green landscape without remembering regretfully those days when I lingered on the wild mountain-side, or plunged, eager and ardent as a knight of romance, into the depths of the forest. His quest was beauty in distress to deliver, or mighty Paynim giant to lay low; mine was to discover some fair flower sleeping in the shade of ancient trees, or to snatch some cruel poisonous weed from its lair. The knight was a happy knight, I have no doubt; but I do not think he could be a happier man than John Graves, your humble servant.

France was the scene of my chief exploits in those days. My father had left England for economy's sake, and settled at some distance from Paris. The country around our home was not interesting, botanically speaking; and I was in the habit of taking long and solitary excursions. During one of these I met with an adventure.

I had spent the morning on the skirt of a forest. Towards noon I entered it, rested awhile, then started again. Ere long I came to a spot where many avenues—seven, I believe—met, whence these radiated like the points of a star. In the middle of this open space rose a tall and slender pyramid, with a gilt ball on the top. This was the very heart of the forest. Not a soul was visible; not a stately deer or a frightened hare disturbed the silence of the spot. The solemn trees around me, leaving a circular roof of sky above, then they divided into their long seven lonely alleys. It was grand and very fine, but it was also very depressing. I sat down on the lowest of the three steps, above which rose the pyramid, a picture of the past flitting before me.

Here, if tradition spoke true, often came that gay hunter, Francis the First, and after him his son Henri, both with the same lady huntress. Perhaps she was only a sort of a Prime Minister after all, as some historians declare. Tastes vary so. Some kings like a pale Cardinal de Richelieu, and others (like these two) a Diana of Poitiers, fair-haired and blue-eyed, who, if she now and then sat to Primaticio as the goddess Flora, also caused that haughty medal to be struck, in which she appears trampling Love under her feet, with the imperious motto, "I have conquered the conqueror of all." But, oh! what din, what tumult, what hallooing of hounds and trampling of horses there was in those days, and how sadly quiet these good people were all now. Ages pass, and Diana is replaced by Fontanges, who ties up her hair with a wonderful ribbon that sends the world mad, or we see that pretty Mme. d'Etiolles in this very forest lying in wait for a King's heart, and dying later—rare honor!—in Versailles, under the name of Mme. Pompadour; but other variety we must not expect.

I got tired of these phantoms as I sat thus at the base of the pyramid. I got tired, too, of those endless avenues stretching forever away before me; so I rose and struck into one, walking fast, yet glancing right and left in search of botanical treasures. I found none, but saw a strange abundance of a pale variety of the Solanum tribe. I gathered a bunch, then a few ferns, and, wearied with my profitless day, I quickened my pace, to get out of the forest before nightfall.

I must have been very near the outskirt when my adventure began. I saw nothing, but I heard, in a thicket on my right hand, a low, plaintive, and not unmelodious whistle. I stood still to listen, and it ceased. Presently it was repeated, and something gliding in the grass near me made it move and rustle. I looked, but the creature, if it were one, was already gone. The whistle sounded again, but at some distance from me; and further away, too, the motion I had already perceived was repeated. It was too dark already for me to distinguish more than that motion of the grass, and it told me nothing. Again the whistle was renewed, but so far away or so faintly that I could scarcely hear it. Then it ceased, or I heard it no more.

I was perplexed. I had seen nothing, neither human being, nor beast, nor bird. The trees were scarce, the thickets were stunted, the grass was poor and thin, and a few moss-covered rocks which were scattered about were too low to conceal even a child. Yet some one had been near me, and something had passed within my reach, which was not, however, within my knowledge. I was armed with a stout stick. I beat the bushes, and only startled a little harmless bird from its nest. I went round the rocks to explore them, and found a few mosses, which I put in my tin box; and this was the sole result of my quest. It was useless to pursue it; the grayness of evening was stealing on me fast, and the country before me looked flat and desolate.

I am not sure that I ought to go on, and tell the reader what follows. I have called it an adventure, and many will thing that it scarcely deserves the name. But I believe that adventures are half the time productions of our own mood. I believe they spring from something within us, which, if I may so speak, calls them into existence, as the voice of the enchanter wakens spirits in the old tales of sorcery. Some people cannot have adventures—there is no sympathy between the spirit of adventure and them; and others cannot stir but, lo! some adventure starts up, like the little wicked diablotin in the French toy. I belong to neither class, and have neither more nor less than my share of this doubtful commodity; but the adventurous mood was on me this day, and would not let me rest.

I walked on, only thinking of reaching some village by nightfall, when I heard again the low whistle I had heard in the forest. This time it came from some distance, and it stole so faintly over the silent plain that, but for the evening stillness, I could not have heard it at all. I saw no one, but a low hedge which straggled through the fields might conceal a man easily. I was walking in the opposite direction to this. I altered my course at once. I soon reached the hedge, but saw no token of the whistler: no great marvel after all. The path in which I now found myself was a narrow winding one, which delved down to a little valley. Here, as I soon perceived, clustered a few houses, where lights were already twinkling like mild glowworms.

The first of these houses I entered. The door was open, so I was spared the trouble of knocking. In my best French I bade its tenants a good evening, and asked for a drink, and the way to an inn, if such a thing was to be found in the vicinity. A man looked up from the fireplace, where he was stirring something in an iron pot. He returned my salutation, and civilly replied that I could have a drink of milk if I pleased, and that the nearest inn was a league off. I was tired to death, and asked if I might rest awhile.

"Certainly, sir," replied the man, rising to hand me a rush-bottomed stool. "Would you like some bread with your milk? You seem fatigued."

I thankfully accepted.

"Prudence," he said, raising his voice, "give some milk to monsieur."

The door of an inner room opened, and Prudence came forth, bearing a tin candlestick with a flaring tallow candle in it. The man was a common peasant, tanned, red-cheeked, coarse, and good-humored looking. I saw dozens such daily; but his wife was wholly unlike him, unlike any woman I had ever seen. She was middle-sized, but so slender that she looked tall. She wore a close black jacket and dark petticoat, that left her feet and ancles bare. They were small and well made, so were her hands. Her neck, too, was long and slender, without being thin; her head was remarkably small, but flat and not well shaped. Her face was narrow and very sallow, with thin mobile features, and the strangest little glittering brown eyes. She had black hair, and wore no cap, and though by no means ugly, she was, to me at least, a very repelling-looking person.

"Milk," she answered; "certainly."

She put down her light, fetched a tin can from a shelf, and filling a coarse crockery cup with rich-looking milk, she handed it to me. Her motions were graceful, and her smile and look meant to be courteous; but I had something to do not to betray my instinctive horror of this woman. I thanked her as graciously as I could, and praised her cow. She smiled (her smile only made matters worse,) and said:

"I have no cow—we are too poor for that."

"I walk a league every day for that milk," put in the husband, who was still stirring the contents of the iron pot on the fire. Give the loaf to Monsieur, Prudence."

She obeyed, and I remarked:

"You are fond of milk?"

"We never drink any," she replied, smiling again; "we are too poor."

I did not think it civil to ask what Madame Prudence did with the contents of the tin can—a large one—since she could not afford to drink milk; so I ate and drank in silence.

I hoped to leave the cottage as soon as I had done, and reach the inn which the man had mentioned; but it was not to be. A sudden flash of light filled the room, then a loud thunder-peal followed, and after it came a fierce rush of rain. The man crossed himself, and Prudence coolly went and shut the door behind me. It was a terrible storm, a fierce and long one. The thunder rolled and rolled, and the rain poured and poured, and Prudence and her husband sat down to their plateful of soup each, and went through it with perfect equanimity, whilst I walked up and down the room in silent vexation. I do not know, indeed, why I was so vexed at this trifling delay: I half fancy it was because of the little restless eyes of Prudence. I tried to avoid them, but could not. Wherever I went, they seemed to follow me; and as she sat with her back to the wall, it was impossible to shun them by getting behind her.

The storm did not cease, or even grow less, and Prudence said, very civilly:

"Perhaps Monsieur would like to spend the night here? I can go and sleep with a neighbor, and make up a bed for my husband in this room. Our bed is a good one."

"Thank you," I replied, hurriedly; "I must go on."

"Monsieur can scarcely go on to-night," replied Prudence, with her smile; "there is no inn within a league; the way to it is across the country, and the men about here are too great poltroons to show monsieur the way in such a storm as this."

The latter remark was uttered with a quick, scornful glance at her husband, who sullenly muttered something about not being afraid, but did not volunteer to be my guide.

I had no alternative. It was getting late. I had no right to intrude any longer on these people unless I accepted their offer, and, in spite of the eyes of Prudence, I did accept it. She rose and went into the inner room to prepare it for me. It was a relief to think that I should soon be out of her sight. In the meanwhile, I tried to get some desultory information from her husband, but his plateful of soup had made him sleepy, and, as nature had also made him stupid, I soon gave him up. Before long Prudence came out, and, with her smile, informed Monsieur that everything was ready. Monsieur took the candlestick from her hand, and, muttering ungracious thanks, entered his apartment.

My first care was to fasten the door, but, as there was no lock to it, I had to barricade it. Two chairs and a table did the thing. I protest that I apprehended no personal danger; I only feared that Prudence would come in and look at me. It was not likely she would do so; she was not to sleep in the cottage; besides, the temptation of seeing me in my slumbers, with a handkerchief tied round my head, might not be irresistible; but fear and reason have nothing in common, and fear, being strong, prevailed and had her way. My room, though small, was clean, and the bed justified Prudence's eulogium. It was a very good bed indeed. I was tired, and I was young. In five minutes I was fast asleep.

Heaven save my worst enemy from such slumbers, or rather from such dreams, as I had! The whole night long Prudence and I were striving for mastery, and every time we engaged in combat she prevailed against me. We never came to blows, but it was a fell and cruel struggle for all that. When I tried to strike her, she laughed, and my hand fell back powerless; then with her supple and nervous arms, strong as steel, she would embrace me, and tighten her hold, and look at me with a smile, until I shrieked with terror, and asked for mercy—which I never got. I do not know how the fight ended, but it began again and again, without a particle of variety. I believe this dreadful monotony wearied me as much as the struggle itself. I know that when I woke I was in a profuse perspiration. The greyness of early morning stole in through my little window. I saw the whitewashed walls adorned with a few prints, devotional or warlike, but nailed in the plaster, and frameless. This was the only bit of feminine embellishment—and it might as well have come from the husband as from Prudence—which betrayed the presence of a woman. There was no pincussion on the chest of drawers, and no flower-pot outside the window; everything was cold, bare and comfortless-looking. It was rather ungracious in me to be thus criticising Prudence's domestic arrangements, while I was lying in her bed; but I owed her a grudge for the night she had given me, and I went on commenting without scruple. Ere long I paused. I stared, and could not believe what I saw to be real; and yet, if seeing be believing, I was not deceived. At the foot of the bed, strung on a slender reed like herrings, I saw a row of black vipers. The reed itself was fastened to two nails in the wall.

I have a horror of serpents; the sight of them alone is hateful to me. I sprung out of bed, I bundled on a few clothes, I kicked the chairs away from the door, and entered the kitchen in a passion.

"What do you mean by poisoning me with those abominable reptiles?" I asked of the man, who was already up and busy. "How dare you make me sleep in a room with a set of vipers?"

I so startled him that, in his confusion, the poor fellow dropped my tin box, which he had been examining.

"They are dead, Sir," he said, apologetically. This exasperated me.

"Of course they are dead. A pretty thing if they were alive and crawling!"

"They would bite you if they were alive, Sir," he replied.

The fellow's incorrigible stupidity calmed me. It was useless to argue, and I wanted to know why those abominable creatures were there. I put the question to him.

"We always keep them there, lest any one should come and steal them," he replied; "they are worth ten sous apiece now."

I began to understand the facts of the case. These people killed vipers, and got the Government reward for doing so.

"You pursue a dangerous trade, my good fellow," I said; "be careful."

"It is Prudence who does it; she has the secret, only she will not tell it to me. I have begged and prayed for it again and again, but she will not give it to me. She says two cannot have it, for if two had it, it would kill her. Now, you know, that is hard upon me," he continued; "for suppose she dies, I am left destitute."

"And have you no idea how she does it?" I asked.

"I know she takes milk out with her, and I have heard her whistle; and once I came home unexpectedly, and I caught her making a sort of tisane, and—monsieur may believe me—she was boiling her pot on the fire yonder, and threw in handfuls of that very herb monsieur has got there."

He pointed to the contents of my tin box. I took the withered herbs.

"That," I said, "is the"——

I had no time to finish the sentence. A hand snatched the weeds from mine, and Prudence thrust her face between us.

"Monster! Devil!" she shrieked. "Do you want to kill me?—to kill me?"

She was in a frightful rage, but her pale face was not disturbed; it was the face I had seen all night—cruel, relentless, abhorrent—to me, at least—but not otherwise altered. It was her husband whom she addressed, and he slunk away like a detected hound. His wife's anger was as brief as it was violent; she gave him a look of contempt, then turned to me smiling.

"Has monsieur slept well, and will he have any breakfast?" she asked smoothly. "We shall soon have beautiful milk."

Now, it was prejudice, of course, but I could not make up my mind to drink milk in Prudence's house; it would have tasted "viperish" to me, though the cow that gave it had been the fair Io herself. I declined Prudence's courtesy with brief thanks, entered my room and finished dressing. Within five minutes I had paid my bill, and was on my road to the inn in the next village, with Prudence's husband as my guide. I did not need his services, but I could see the poor wretch wanted to get away from his wife, whose eye, when it fell upon him, took a particularly evil expression; moreover, I was not sorry to have a chat with him. I had no need to draw him out; he was fasting and lively now; beside, he wanted to explain why Prudence had got into such a passion, or rather why he had submitted to her fury so patiently. "You see, sir," he said, "she is a good girl, is Prudence—a little quick at times, but a good girl; and then she was a good match for me. The secret has been in her family for more than a hundred years; it has gone down from father to son, or to daughter, as the case might be, and all these girls have been sought after and have made good matches, whereas I had not a farthing."

"How came she to marry you?" I asked.

He looked at me and smiled.

"She could not help herself, sir; she was fond of me you see."

"Why will she not tell you the secret? You could both go hunting and catching vipers."

Prudence's husband looked ill-used.

"She will not," he said, sullenly. "She says that if it were known to more than one person at a time, the vipers would bite her and kill her. Now, that is an idea, as I tell her."

Every one has an idea in France, so I was not surprised at this remark of Prudence's husband, but I was surprised by what he told me. Did Prudence really believe that the revelation of her secret would destroy her power.

"Did not monsieur see and hear her? Did she not call me a monster, a devil, and ask if I wanted to kill her, and all because I had that bit of herb in my hand? But I have more of it," he added, nodding shrewdly, "and I will make the tisane when she is out. I will! You see, monsieur, it is a hard case. Prudence had the secret from her mother on her death-bed, and she had it from her father in the same way; but suppose Prudence dies suddenly; she cannot give it to me in that case, and there I am."

"Then she has promised to tell it to you on her death-bed?"

"To be sure she has. I would not have married her without. But, as I said, suppose she dies suddenly?"

"Perhaps there is no secret," I suggested, skeptically.

"Oh, yes, there is. Prudence never meddled with vipers before her mother died, though she always had a serpent or two about her."

"A serpent! And about her?"

"Yes, sir, she liked the creatures; she used to have them coiled round her body to keep her cool in hot weather, she said; and when she was a girl, and frolicsome, she would run after the other girls with a pet snake she had, and frighten them. She was very fond of it, but it vexed her one day, and she killed it."

"Did she ever make a pet of a viper?"

"No, she is afraid of vipers," he replied, confidentially, "but she sometimes kills six in a day, and they are worth ten sous apiece now. It is hard that she will not tell me the secret."

I comforted him with a franc, which I slipped into his hand as we at length reached the inn and parted company. "Now," I thought, as I sat down to a decent cup of coffee with no viper associations about it, "who says the middle ages are dead? Here is a mediæval state of things. This woman believes in her charm, whatever it may be, and goes forth to meet the viper with the faith of a hero wearing enchanted armor. Take that faith away and her natural fear comes on and masters her. And yet how suited she is to that occupation such as it is!—she is a feminine viper. She has the creature's serpentine grace and its deadly look. I have no doubt that it feels an affinity toward her and goes to its perdition with a kind of pleasure. She whistles, and it comes; she feeds it, and it drinks; when it is stupefied and torpid, I suppose she coolly kills it, puts it on a hank, brings it home, and thereby earns ten sous. Yet this creature could feel love, and could bestow her regard on that brutish lump, her husband, who is only contemplating the possibility of her sudden death and the pecuniary loss such a calamity could entail upon him."

A pretty servant-girl was waiting upon me. She had a frank, communicative face; and as soon as I had opened my lips to say at whose house I had passed the night, she was ready, good soul, with a torrent of words.

"Ah! good heavens, she would not have slept at Prudence's for the whole world. The woman dealt in witchcraft, else how could she talk to vipers and make them dance around her, then kill and sell them for twelve sous apiece?"

"Ten," I corrected; "and the vipers do not dance, mademoiselle."

"I beg monsieur's pardon. My own great-aunt saw them dancing around Prudence's grandfather, and of course, they do the same now."

I suggested that these were degenerate days, and that vipers might have lost their ancient gift; but I was not heeded.

"It was witchcraft. Prudence took a drink which made the vipers come when she breathed upon them. But see you, that same drink made her sallow, and Prudence was never in good health. It would not end well. Prudence had gone mad about her husband, and forced him to marry her, when she might have had a much better match in my informant's own uncle. But it would not end well. Mathieu" (I now learned his name) "would have no peace till he found out the secret. Once he discovered it, the vipers could set upon Prudence and bite and kill her."

The topic of Prudence having been fully exhausted by the time I had dispatched my first course, I ordered a second, and turned to the more congenial theme, botany. I did not utter that barbarous word, but I inquired if dusty gentlemen, who had evidently seen some hard work, wandered about the country gathering weeds, which they safely stowed away in tin boxes.

"Oh, yes!" was the eager reply, "I have seen them. Does monsieur know what they do with those weeds?"

I shook my head in solemn mystery.

"I suppose they sell them," said my pretty waitress, looking pensive; "they cannot fetch much."

"Less than vipers, I assure you; but what direction do these poor fellows usually take?"

The explanation which followed was a tedious one, and is not worth repeating. Suffice it that I left the inn an hour after this, and that I struck into a path which was to conduct me to the other end of the forest which I had explored on the preceding day.

The day was burning hot; the forest was oppressively close; but my tin box overflowed with some of the choicest plants I had ever found. It was a glorious day. I felt exultant and happy. I forgot fatigue, hunger and thirst; but I also forgot the directions the pretty girl at the inn had given me, and the consequence was that I got lost in the forest. Now, this was not pleasant. The day was well nigh spent, and even Prudence's bed would have been a more acceptable couch than the bare earth at the root of a tree. Better dead vipers on a hank, than live vipers at liberty. I had read that the viper is a slandered animal, which never attacks man; but just then my faith in such general maxims was loose. I remembered the seven avenues I had seen on the preceding day, and I wondered if I could not find one of them, and thence the central pyramid. Give me that, and certain landmarks I recollected, would take me back to the village in which Prudence dwelt. Now, according to all the rules of romance, I ought to have wandered up and down the forest all night, and never found the pyramid. But these rules were reversed in the present instance. The first path I took led me to one of the seven avenues, and far away from me, indeed, but quite distinct, I saw the pyramid and its gilt ball glittering in the light of the setting sun. I took heart and walked fast, and reached it. But before I started on my next expedition I sat down at the foot of the pyramid and rested a few moments. It was a divine evening. The long, low rays of the sinking sun poured from the West down one of the avenues; fire and gold are nothing to the splendor which swept along the green earth, up the old trunks of trees, and reached their topmost boughs in the rosiest hues. It was a magnificent spectacle; but I looked at my watch and rose. I turned round the pyramid, then stood still. A woman was lying on the earth at my feet.

Asleep? I stooped; her eyes were fixed and open; her lips had parted in the gasp of her last agony; her face was livid. I knew it. This was the face of Prudence, the serpent-charmer, the viper-killer. She was dead. I took her swollen hand, with the marks of a fatal sting on it still; when I dropped it, it fell back loosely, with that inert weight which tells so much. She was dead—the woman whom I had seen all life and fury in the morning, and the red sunlight swept across her rigid face, and only seemed to render its sternness more apparent. How had it happened? Had she been surprised? Had she struggled with her enemy, as I had striven against her all night in my dreams? One thing I felt sure of; she had not been stung here. The fatal bite had been inflicted in some remote spot, whence she had crept to this; then the venom had seized her heart, till sight first, then life, had failed her. Remedies, if applied in time, might have saved her; but there had been no one at hand to give them. Exhaustion, the intense heat of the day, and something too, perhaps, in her own constitution, had quickened the action of the poison, and brought on this unusually sudden termination.

I stood and looked at her in a stupor. She lay on the very spot where I had sat twenty-four hours before, thinking of Diana of Poitiers, and numerous dead men and women. And she, one of those strange links which connect the present and the past, had gone to join them. Some ancestor of hers had been a viper-charmer in those days, and, may be, exhibited his skill in the royal presence, while another charmer looked haughtily on, conscious of equal power.

I left her there at the foot of the pyramid, on the cold earth, in the gathering darkness of evening, and I walked as fast as I could to the cottage I had left that morning. Save that no low whistle came stealing over the plain, everything looked as it had looked on the previous evening. When I pushed open the door of Prudence's cottage, I again found her husband busy at the hearth cooking in the iron pot.

"Many vipers, Prudence?" he asked, without looking up.

"It is not Prudence," I said.

He turned round with a start, and knew me at once. He rose in sudden excitement.

"Monsieur, monsieur," he said, "you must tell me where you found that herb. It *is* the herb. I made the tisane to-day, and I have tasted Prudence's once, and it is the same; for—look!"

He went to the inner room and came out with a dead viper two feet long.

"You killed that?" I said.

He nodded, then added, "I do not mean to tell Prudence just yet. She would be jealous; besides, I want to show her that two *can* have the secret."

How I broke the news I cannot remember, but the final words came out:

"Your wife is lying dead in the forest."

"I had no need to add, "a viper has stung her." He knew it. He sank down on his stool, stared wildly, and, throwing up his hands, said:

"Ah, heaven! Then it was true!"

This, and no more, was my adventure.

Two years later, indeed, I paid another visit to the forest, and met Mathieu. His right arm was in a sling, and with his left hand he was gathering dried sticks and withered boughs. He complained bitterly of his poverty. "Then you have not taken to viper killing?" I said.

He shook his head gloomily.

"It cannot be done without the secret, and two cannot use it and live."

"But you need not tell it to any one."

He looked slyly at me, and his look said: "She did not tell me and yet I found it out." My impression is, that Mathieu feared *I* should take to viper-killing.

A word of warning. Some imprudent reader may, fancying that the Solanum I have alluded to was the herb used by Mathieu, be tempted to try it. To that reader I say, it was not the herb.

STEPHEN TEMPLE.

From Once a Week.

It was in October, 18——, that I first saw Stephen Temple. We had both just entered our names on the register of the Medical School at ——, and in the new pride of studentship we were now hearing our first lecture. The "introductory" of that winter session was delivered by Professor S——, and, as is usual on these occasions, many of the pupils attending for the first time were accompanied by their friends. Temple sat in a rank a little below me, and at his side was his father, the rector of ——, in Somersetshire. The greater part of his life had been passed under the care of the worthy clergyman, and this was almost his first appearance in the metropolis. My attention was attracted to them by an involuntary expression of approval which escaped the lips of the old man as Professor S—— descanted on the opportunities for usefulness which rendered the life of a medical practitioner so desirable, and with his wonted eloquence besought all who heard him to embrace and employ them diligently.

Stephen Temple was tall, and his countenance gave evidence of singular intelligence. He was not robust, and a settled pallor on his cheeks, contrasting with his long dark hair and deep dreamy eyes, gave him the appearance of a man out of health and wanting in energy. But when any subject powerfully interested him, or circumstances called for prompt exertion, fresh life seemed to glow in his frame, and he spoke and acted right manfully.

Strongly imbued with the so-called *principles* of a religious education, though living rather in the power of sentiment than purpose, Temple soon became the butt of his companions. Had he been less abstract and more practical in his mode of thought, their attacks might perhaps have frightened him out of his theories. As it was, however, he took refuge in the idea of his own excellence, suffered a mental martyrdom which sustained the sense of his great superiority, and, like most men of his class, contrived to preserve the character of consistency.

In his studies Stephen Temple showed more than ordinary ability. Difficulties which scared other minds, before his vanished pleasantly. The descriptive details of anatomy, wearisome and perplexing enough to people generally, never troubled him, and he seemed to exult in the feats of comprehension and memory demanded by mysteries which most men tried in vain to understand, and ended in trusting might never be required of them. He was a favorite with the Professors, who thought highly of his diligence, and not a few of us envied our fellow pupil the gifts and popularity of which we were incapable. But at the end of the session, when the school examination was held, Stephen Temple, to the surprise of all who knew him, failed signally. Answering only a few of the written questions, he slunk out of the room, and abandoned the competition in which few doubted his succeeding easily. Examiners and pupils were alike unable to account for his conduct; but as he had won the good opinion of all of us, on his reappearance after the recess, no allusion was made to the circumstance, and he avoided it. The second and third years of his pupilage were passed much as the first. He was regular in his habits, punctual in his attendance at lecture, and repeatedly astonished us by the display of knowledge as complete as it was extensive.

At length the time drew near when the men of our standing were expected to present themselves for examination as candidates for the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. Lincoln's Inn Fields came to have a more real interest for us than the rest of the great city, and many and fearful were the glances we cast at the college as we passed its, to us, sacred precincts. The working-men soon began to form themselves into little knots for reading purposes, and men who had not worked repaired to the professional "grinders." Stephen Temple was the head of the little coterie to which I belonged, and we looked up to him and made him grind us incessantly. All went well until, about three weeks before the examination, we sent in our names, and were daily expecting the cards which would admit us to the much longed-for and yet dreaded entertainment. But at this point, without the slightest reason that we could discover, Temple suddenly failed us. He was nowhere to be found, or when present in body he was hopelessly absent in mind. He scarcely ever opened a book, and the elaborate diagrams and clever tables by which he was wont to enlighten us were cast aside or lay uselessly before him. And yet, strangely enough, he had no fear of the ordeal we so much dreaded. The eventful day came at last, and at 7 o'clock in the evening we presented our cards of admission to the clerk, paid our fees, and were ready for the consequences. Stephen Temple was the lightest-hearted among us, and but that he was somewhat excited with pleasure, seemed as cool and collected as when in the snuggery of one of our party he discoursed to us of the spinal cord and its mysteries, or maddened us with envy as he calmly rehearsed the muscles of the back without a mistake or anything approaching one. Temple, two other students and myself formed the first party, and we were solemnly preceded up the stairs from the great hall, by the sombre functionary upon whom it devolves to perform that important duty. On the landing outside the library doors we had the doubtful privilege of standing and trembling for a few moments. Some of the examiners were late, and ours was the pleasure of taking a good look at these worthies, as, rather heated with haste they paced up the staircase and in at the door against which we were posted so disconsolately. There are moments in a man's life when he notices everything, and the manner in which some of us scanned the countenances of these examiners was very creditable to our powers of observation; and the opinions we formed of their moods and tempers were more or less satisfactory. But our waiting came to an end, the grim clerk silently ushered us in under the clock, and up to the four tables, one to each, we took the proffered chairs and seated ourselves opposite the men who might that night make or ruin us. My own share of the business was quite enough for my attention, and I thought no more of Temple or any one else, and saw nothing but my examiner with his too-inquiring face. At length the secretary's bell told the fourth quarter of a long hour. I had sat at four tables and passed out under the clock again, very anxious, and yet hopefully. In what is technically called the "sweating room" we found the tea and toast, with which, at the expense of the college, those who chose might regale themselves. Temple was with us, but a strange change had come over him. He now scarcely spoke. We could learn nothing of his doings before the examiners. Whilst others were frightening themselves and those around them with discoveries of the mistakes they had made, or exulting in their anticipated triumph, Stephen Temple sat moodily gazing at vacancy. An hour dragged itself very tardily over us, and another party of four, fresh from the ordeal, came to join us. The whisper soon ran round the room that the court of examiners was deliberating upon the fate of the eight that had already appeared before it. Another half-hour was passed in still greater suspense. The door opened slowly, and the clerk in a low voice called Mr. Temple. We all knew the significance of this dreaded summons. Stephen Temple was plucked. He rose silently; a momentary flush passed over his pallid face; he swept his hand hurriedly across his brow, and then with the old stolid look obeyed the summons. As soon as I could get a word with the clerk, I learnt that my poor friend was indeed rejected, and that he could not again present himself for six months.

The ceremonies of the evening over, those of us who were more fortunate left the College. A crowd of expectant friends awaited our exit at the gates, and many adjourned to spend the night in boisterous hilarity. With all the haste possible I went to Temple's lodgings, but too late to see him. An hour before my arrival he had left without saying when he should return or where he was going. I could learn nothing of his whereabouts for more than a month after this unfortunate evening. When I did hear, it was in answer to a letter of inquiry I addressed to his father. Temple had, it appeared, kept the fact of his going in for examination a secret from his parent. And a fortnight after that event it was that he presented himself at home with the news of his failure. How or where he had spent the interval he could not or would not explain. And fearing that his mind was overwrought, his friends hurried him away for a tour on the Continent, with the hope that change of scene and cessation of labor might effect some benefit. The old clergyman was greatly distressed at the untoward result of his son's pupilage, and could only understand it on the supposition that he had overworked himself. From this time I lost sight of Stephen Temple for nearly two years, and the succeeding events of this narrative happened after that interval.

Having obtained my surgeon's diploma, I went at once to a Scotch university to reside for the degree of doctor in medicine; but before completing my terms I was hastily summoned to take the duty of a very intimate friend, at that time resident surgeon in the hospital where I had been a pupil.

The day after my arrival, whilst performing my functions, I was surprised by seeing Temple among the students. He tried at first to avoid me, but I followed him, and, inviting him to my rooms, we were soon busy with the past. He had, some two months since, he told me, returned from Germany, where he had been residing at one of the universities for twelve months, but without as far as I could gather, occupying himself with any definite pursuit, and certainly without graduating. His time had been passed in the midst of the students, and a very little intercourse sufficed to show me that Stephen Temple was an altered man. The old dreamy life and its fitful energy had merged into a state of indolent existence, varied only by the seasons of passionate excitement, and swayed by a dogged fatalism and the strongest rationalistic ideas of which a mind like his was capable. The religious sentiment of his early days had passed away, and nothing remained to give motive to a character always irresolute and devoid of settled principle.

The duties of my office were new to me, and I had little time for social intercourse. I seldom saw Temple, except in the routine of the hospital practice, which he was attending for certificates to enable him again to present himself at the College.

It was part of my work to examine the more serious casualties which came into the hospital, and I had just retired to rest late one evening, about three weeks after my arrival, when the porter called me to a case which had been brought in by some policemen. Dressing hastily, I went to the casualty ward, and there, stretched on the bed, and to all appearance lifeless, lay a girl about twenty years of age. She was evidently a foreigner, and in the greatest poverty. Her complexion was very fair, and her countenance more than commonly beautiful. The dress she wore was of the meanest description. Her bonnet had fallen off, and black silken hair hung dishevelled on her neck and shoulders. Her scanty clothing showed the outlines of a form of unusual comeliness. Her hands were small, and her feet, which were bare, fashioned delicately. All this I saw at a glance. The officer who had charge of the case stated that the young woman had been seen to stop suddenly in the street, and then fall to the ground, and when he reached the spot she was insensible. An infant which she had borne at her breast was found under her. Assistance being procured, without loss of time she was brought to the hospital. The child, a little thing some few weeks old only, was dead, but not in consequence of the fall. It had probably died in her arms, and the girl swooned when she discovered that it had done so. The usual restorative means were employed, and after a struggle, which more than once threatened to end fatally, the mother, for such she was, awoke, but to what a consciousness! Her first thought was for her child; and it was painful to see her still cold and stiffened fingers feeling for the little one that was forever lost to her. The thought that it was dead had nearly destroyed her, and with returning life again began its deadly work with an intolerable bitterness. The agony of her grief was fearful to witness. Reason soon forsook her, and with difficulty she was prevented from rushing frantically out of the ward to seek her lost child. Her heart-piercing screams rent the air, and rang through the corridors in the dead of the night with appalling intensity. The nurses, though long accustomed to scenes of suffering, were unnerved, and, fearing to leave my patient, I passed the greater part of the night at her bedside. There was no abatement of the delirium, and never will the memory of the hours I spent in the fruitless attempts to sooth her, pass from me. The few incoherent sentences she uttered in the midst of her ravings were in German, a language with which I was but slightly acquainted. What little I could gather, however, concerned her child and a person whose name I could not distinguish. The morning brought no relief of her anguish. Sedatives of the most potent class were useless. And it was not until nearly the middle of the day, when her strength was beginning to fail in the fury of her excitement, that she became quieter. But there was no return of conciousness. I had her removed to a small ward, where she might be alone with her attendants. When the physician, to whose care the case fell, visited the hospital, I went with him to see her. The pupils who followed the doctor on his round were requested to remain outside the ward, so that we might avoid every danger of renewing the paroxysms. The door was left open. D. —— had his finger on the girl's pulse, as she lay apparently quite unconscious, when, above the low hum of conversation in the corridor, the voice of one of the students rose distinctly. In an instant, before we had time to prevent it, the girl sprang up in the bed uttering a wild piercing scream. We caught her in our arms, and gently laid her back again. The cry brought the pupils alarmed to the doorway, and some of them pressed into the room. We motioned them to retire, and they all did so but Stephen Temple, who, with pale affrighted face, stood gazing, as one panic-struck, at the poor girl, who now lay exhausted and speechless. I went to him, knowing his strange temperament, to urge him from the room. As I laid my hand on his shoulder, his lips moved as though he would speak, but no sound escaped him. For a moment he resisted, and made a feeble effort to reach the bed, but, as though remembering himself, desisted, and with an anxious inquiring glance at my countenance, and one long bewildered look at the girl, he turned and hurriedly left the ward, passing through the crowd of students without speaking to them, and, as I afterward learnt, immediately left the hospital. I returned to the bedside, where Dr. —— stood watching the patient, and in a few words explained the extraordinary behavior of Temple as the result of eccentricity. The poor girl had expended the last powers of her failing life in the effort she had put forth so suddenly, and in spite of our attempts to avert the consequences, from this moment she sank rapidly. I remained in almost constant attendance upon her until the evening, and then she died without one gleam of intelligence or a word to dispel the mystery that hung around her.

Inquiries made by the Police threw little light on the case. It contained no criminal element, and therefore, perhaps, to the detective mind proved uninteresting. Hundreds of people fall down in the streets, many die suddenly, and a large proportion of deaths are preceded by extreme want and misery.

So the Coroner's Jury the next day returned a suitable verdict, and the body of the poor young creature lay unclaimed in the dead-house.

What appeared to be a small coin or charm, it was doubtful which, was the only article of any value found on the deceased, and this passing into my custody I placed carelessly in a drawer of my table. The same evening, as I sat in my room thinking over the events of the last few hours, it occurred to me that I should again look at the trinket. I did so, and soon found it to be a locket disguised in the form of a coin. As I was endeavoring to find the means of opening it I must have unconsciously touched the spring, for it lay open in my hand, and disclosed a miniature portrait of—Stephen Temple. Then, and not until then, I remembered that it was his voice that was heard so distinctly from the corridor, when the girl sprang up in her bed with the wild excitement that destroyed her. A vague suspicion of the truth now dawned upon me. But if I had made a discovery, it was too late to be useful. I was at a loss how to act in the matter, and yet unwilling to let it pass without some attempt to dispel the mystery.

The night passed wearily in forming plans to attain my object, and I rose early to busy myself with the duties of the day, until the man whom I now began to regard in a new light should come to the hospital.

It was my intention to obtain, if possible, from his own lips some particulars of his life on the Continent, before charging him with the crime which I had already in my own mind imputed to him. When the students arrived from the medical school where Temple should have attended at lecture, I found that he had not been seen by them since his abrupt departure from the hospital after the scene at the bedside of the dying girl.

My suspicions were confirmed. There was no time to be lost. Temple must be found, and that without delay. What might not a terror-stricken and perhaps remorseless man be tempted to do in such circumstances? Without imparting my fears to any one, I hastened from the hospital, and, hailing a cab, told the man to drive quickly to the street where Temple resided. I left the vehicle at the corner, and with all the composure I could assume, knocked at the door of the house at which I thought he lived. It was opened to me by the landlady, and I inquired for Mr. Temple. He did live there, and was at home; had been in for several hours, but requested that he might not be disturbed. Would I wait, and she would take my name up? No; I would follow her to his room. We knocked at the door, but gained no answer. It was unlocked, and I entered. He was not in the sitting-room. The bed-room door was ajar. I went in, and there, as I thought, stood Stephen Temple. His back was turned toward me. His boots were off, and his coat thrown on a chair. His knees were bent slightly, but he seemed to lean against the dressing-table at the window by the side of the bed, and his head was raised as though gazing at the sky. I spoke, but in vain. A few steps further into the room and I saw it all. He had hung himself—*standing*. To cut the rope was the work of an instant, and his lifeless body sank heavily on the floor. He had been dead some time. His face was pale, and bore no marks of agony. A penknife lay within reach on the bed beside him. On the table was a Bible, which had evidently been just taken from the bottom of a box that stood open near him, with its contents in disorder, and by the book was a letter, sealed, and in a hurried hand directed to me, with a request that it might be forwarded. I opened it and read as follows:

The girl who did in the hospital is ——. I deceived and deserted her. She must have followed me from Germany. Her blood is on my head. I cannot endure it. I go to ask her forgiveness. Tell my father all.

STEPHEN TEMPLE.

From inquiries made after the events now related, we learnt that the poor girl had indeed been deceived and deserted by Temple while in Germany. She had followed him, arriving in London by the Hamburg steamer. With a little money in her purse she took lodgings in a house kept by a fellow-countrywoman.

While there she became the mother of the infant found with her. When it was scarcely a month old her slender resources were exhausted. She was driven from her refuge, and wandered the streets. By the sale of her clothing she contrived for awhile, though with difficulty, to get bread, and tended her child with unwavering affection, until at length it died, probably from exposure: the rest we know.

THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE.

VIEWS OF A MILITARY OBSERVER.

Interesting Letters from the Spanish Gen. Prim on the Recent Campaign in Bohemia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The *Diario de Barcelona* publishes two letters, dated Prague, 29th and 30th of August, from a Spanish military man who has been visiting the scene of the late war in Germany. The letters are reported to be written by Gen. PRIM, and, although I had not heard of his having gone to Germany, nothing is more likely than that he has been thus beguiling the tedium of exile. PRIM is a born soldier, and everything connected with war has the strongest interest for him. The writer of the letters acknowledges his obligations to a very capable and impartial guide and informant, a certain Col. M., whose name he does not think it right to give. He does not attempt a detailed account of the campaign, nor even of Sadowa or any other battle; but some of his outlines and observations are very interesting, even now that the subject might be thought almost exhausted for the present by the immense deal that has been written concerning it. In his opinion the secret of the campaign, of the backwardness of BENEDEK, and of the invariable and triumphant success of the Prussians—checkered only by the ephemeral success of GABLENZ on the 26th June—is mainly attributable to the fact that the Austrians were not ready and were always numerically overmatched. He highly appreciates the needle-gun, but still he believes the result of the war would very probably have been different had the Austrians had the forces they were supposed to have when it commenced. Adding up the strength of the three armies commanded by the two Prussian Princes and by HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD, he writes as follows:

"The Prussians then had in line of battle, from the very commencement of the campaign, 300,000 men; but not these alone, for behind them were being organized, with the activity and intelligence which has displayed itself in so brilliant a manner on this occasion, fresh battalions, squadrons, and batteries—fresh armies, in short; so that in the course of the campaign the troops in front never took a forward step without the place they evacuated being occupied behind them. Let this serve as a reply to the widely-spread statement that the situation of the Prussian armies upon the Danube would have been seriously compromised in the event—on the other hand very improbable—of their having suffered a defeat."

He then examines the forces of the Austrians. It was supposed that they had concentrated 300,000 men in Moravia; some said even 360,000. On the Austrian side there was much reserve and mystery; the friends of that Power were very confident, BENEDEK's plan of campaign was spoken of as destined to excite the surprise and admiration of the world, and to bring about the ruin of Prussia; and such was the effect of all this and of the prestige of Austria's military power, that "in Berlin," says the letter, "many persons afterward told me that the panic in those days was general, and that everybody was placing his valuables in places of safety, not doubting but that a week after war began BENEDEK would be at the gates of the capital. And thus might it have been had that unfortunate General had at his disposition the forces attributed to him."

Could BENEDEK, with double or treble their force, have fallen upon one of the two armies commanded by the Princes at the first moment of the war, when the Prussian reserves were not yet completely organized, and these two armies were still several days' march apart, the Spanish officer is decidedly of opinion that he would infallibly have destroyed one after the other of them, and have opened the road to Berlin. Or he might have attacked and beaten Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and then marched upon Berlin, and waited there for the Crown Prince if he chose to go to the relief of his father's capital. The former course would probably have been the most prudent, since if only Prince FREDERICK CHARLES had been beaten, the Crown Prince's army of 120,000 men might somehow have been raised to something like an equality with that of BENEDEK's. If BENEDEK had preferred beginning with the army of Silesia, the campaign, the Spaniard opines, would have lasted a fortnight instead of a week, but the result would have been identical whichever Prince was first attacked, and that result, he believes, would have been to place Prussia at the foot of Austria—had the latter Power fought those battles with an army of 350,000 men. He doubts not that such would have been BENEDEK's plan had he had such forces at his command, but the sad reality was very different. I extract a very positive passage of the first letter:

"When the Prussians began the war by the invasion of Saxony, Hanover and Cassel, the troops concentrated by the Austrians in Moravia hardly amounted to 100,000 men. Fifteen days before they did not amount to 25,000, and, nevertheless, the motive Prussia alleged for the war was that the concentration of Austrian forces near the frontier was a menace and a provocation to Prussia. I have these facts from a trustworthy source, and I know also that a great part of the corps which finally came to form the army of Gen. BENEDEK, did not arrive to occupy their positions until after hostilities had commenced. Some of them arrived in Moravia or in Bohemia the 20th, 21st, the 24th, and even the 30th of June, three days before the battle of Koniggratz. The troops of BENEDEK thus brought together unorganized, composed in no small part of Italian regiments, naturally disaffected and disposed to pass over to the enemy, as they afterward did, may have amounted to 200,000 men, including the 30,000 Saxons.

Not one more had the Austrians to oppose to the 300,000 men of the Prussian armies. Under the circumstances Gen. BENEDEK's only plan was to keep the state of his army a profound secret, and so produce a certain moral effect upon his enemy. This ephemeral result was in fact obtained, for the Prussians had a moment of suspicion and uneasiness when, after occupying Saxony, they found themselves at the frontier and perceived no enemy. There they paused two or three days as if expecting a sudden attack. BENEDEK might also hope that the contingents of Bavaria and the allied States would coöperate in the campaign, the Bavarians entering Bohemia with 50,000 or 60,000 men, and covering the vanguard of the Austrian army, the others making a powerful diversion on the Rhine. But the sad history of the impotence and military errors of those States is well known."

When the Prussians invaded Austria and found their first movements unopposed, it began to look as if the Austrians were unprepared, and as if the mystery in which they shrouded themselves, instead of covering a bold and skillful plan, were a mere cloak for weakness. The Spaniard asks the same questions many others have asked: Why such inconceivable negligence and slackness in carrying out the operations dictated by BENEDEK to prevent the union of the two Prussian armies? Why were the defiles not occupied? Questions that will probably never be satisfactorily answered. CLAM GALLAS was 48 hours too late on the road to Reichenberg, and, instead of successfully opposing Prince FREDERICK CHARLES's passage, was beaten by him, who had had time to debouch on open ground, and who inflicted on him the bloody defeats of Turnau, Munchengratz and Gitschin: while GABLENZ, a far better General, and for a moment successful, was too late to prevent the passage of the defiles, and suffered tremendous losses.

"In my excursion to this city (Prague) I have just been by the road from Golitz to Reichenberg and Turnau, and after seeing with my own eyes the natural difficulties the Prussians had to overcome to penetrate into the heart of Bohemia, I am astonished that they accomplished it, and that those difficulties were not availed of to oppose to them a resistance which, in my opinion, must have been most efficacious."

The writer remarks on the one manœuvre, the flank attack, to which the Prussians adhered, with such favorable results throughout the campaign, always keeping a separate army corps for the express purpose of carrying it out. He is of opinion that when once the Prussians were clear of the defiles, nothing could have saved the Austrians from final defeat, not even though BENEDEK had succeeded in beating Prince FREDERICK CHARLES before the Crown Prince had time to come up, thus preventing their junction, and the fortifying himself in a strong position between their two armies, the which PRIM imagines to have been BENEDEK's plan when he assumed the offensive on the eve of Sadowa. Had it succeeded, it might have given the Bavarian and Federal armies time to come up; it might have prolonged the campaign, but considering the point at which things had arrived, and the disproportion in the respective forces and armaments, PRIM (whom I am assuming to be the author of the letter, without at all knowing whether such be the fact,) declares his conviction that nothing then could have altered its final result, and that Austria was destined inevitably to be vanquished.

After briefly sketching the general positions of the three Prussian armies and the Austrians and Saxons, already often described, the writer gives a description of the battle-field, which he has minutely examined:

"The greater part of the Austrian forces were formed more immediately behind the Bistritz, and rested on extensive woods, in which the ravages of the artillery will be visible for many years. To the left of this great centre were formed the 30,000 Saxons, and to the left of these, toward the angle the Bistritz forms with the Elbe, another Austrian corps; finally, the right was covered by the position of Klum, in front of which an army corps was established. The total forces of the Austrians and Saxons amounted at the very outside to 180,000 men. I reached the ground of this bloody battle by the same road which the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES followed when advancing to attack. From Turnau I followed the railway to the village of Neupaka, and thence by roads and modes of locomotion, compared to which our diligence, and even our *galeras* (a sort of common wagon) are enviable traveling, I reached Gitschin. Thence on horseback to the ruins of the village of Lipa, burnt in the battle, and to Sadowa. On approaching the field of battle from that side no large tract of country is discovered. The ground, without being actually hilly, undulates considerably, and thick woods limit the view, but, nevertheless, one quickly remarks the culminating position of Chlum, which was the key of battle, placed toward the extreme right of the line occupied by the Prussians, and somewhat in rear of it."

The battle is dismissed in a few lines, as already abundantly described:

"What I hitherto have not seen mentioned in any of the numerous narratives that have come before me is that the position of Chlum, the possession of which decided the battle, was taken and lost by the Prussians no less than seven times, and that it was only after the eighth assault that they remained masters of it. That done, the battle was irremediably lost for the Austrians, who had their enemy in their rear. The battle ceased at once and the retreat began, steady and orderly at first, afterward disorderly and disastrous."

Speaking of the needle-gun and of the objections made to it, even after its superiority had been established by the little campaign in Schleswig, by certain old *routiniers* who systematically set their faces against novelties, PRIM very justly points out that those who feared the soldier would fire away his ammunition in a few minutes and then be defenceless, completely lost sight of the instinct of self-preservation so deeply implanted in man. As soon as the soldier was able to convince himself—which required no great amount of intelligence—that his safety depended on his husbanding his cartridges, and using them only when he could do so with effect, the danger disappeared:

"The statistics of the campaign prove this in the most astonishing manner. The average number of shots fired by each soldier during the whole war, uncredible as it may appear, is only three. The soldier who fired most shots during the war did not exceed the number of 45."

This certainly does appear incredible.

"The slow intelligence of the Austrians," the second letter proceeds, "did not suggest to them the necessity of an instantaneous change of tactics, if they were to contend with any chance of success against the needle-gun:

"Persisting in old military errors into which nobody now falls they always attacked through the war in deep columns, in which the enemy's fire of course played havoc. Open order, combined with artillery and with the use of rocket batteries, with which the Austrians are better supplied than any other army, and of which it is incomprehensible that they did not avail in this war, would very probably have given a different turn to the campaign, even after things had been allowed to get into the state they were in before Koniggratz—as the result of the negligence, errors, and grave faults of the beginning. But a cause that is little known had also much influence on the result of the great battle. The greater part of the Italian regiments, which were formed in large numbers on the right of the Austrian army, and more especially defended the position of Chlum, went over to the enemy, throwing down their arms with cries of '*Viva Garibaldi!*' Thus was the opening made for the troops of the Crown Prince, and thus was it that the number of prisoners made by the Prussians in the battle of Koniggratz came to be so large."

This is a curious fact, of the correctness of which the writer of these interesting letters has doubtless satisfied himself. The Italians were more successful at Koniggratz than at Custozza, although in a different way. As a final extract, I translate a description of the battle-field as it appeared when PRIM visited it:

"The aspect of the field of battle is one of desolation. The woods, as I have already said, are ravaged by the fire of the artillery. Lissa is in ruins. The destruction at Sadowa tells of the combats of which it was the scene. Klum, to which I penetrated, has all the walls of its houses riddled by cannon and musketry. Finally, the fields are cleared of everything, and in some places wear the aspect of vast cemeteries, where a few crosses and the inequality of the ground mark the places in which lie the victims of the immense hecatomb they witnessed. One still breathes there a corrupt and mephitic air, produced principally by the emanations from the dead horses, which the Prussians, in the hurry of pursuit left unburied. The birds of prey still visit the field to devour the last remains of the battle, and for a space of two miles, whichever way one looks, one sees nothing but the skeletons of the noble animals which share with man the peril and the fate of battles."

From these dismal scenes PRIM went to Prague, to write these letters to the chief town of his native province, and not caring to pursue his rambles over battle-fields beyond Koniggratz, which, in fact, brought the war to an end. With reference to the incomplete battle of Presburg, on the day when the armistice began, he remarks on the recurrence of the Prussians to their favorite manœuvre of the flank attack, which they never failed to put in practice, and which the Austrians never foresaw, or, at any rate, never took measures to defeat.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRUSSIA'S GREAT MAN.

The Inventor of the Needle-Gun, Herr von Dreyse.

From the London Times.

On entering Sommerda, a small town near Erfurt, the traveler has no difficulty in finding out the residence of the most renowned individual in it Herr VON DREYSE, the inventor of the needle-gun, lives in a mansion of modest yet substantial appearance. Over the gateway is an inscription, according to the old German custom. "*Bete und arbeite*"—(Pray and work,) is the significant motto by the carver of his own fortune.

Not many weeks since the writer waited upon the master of the mansion, with letters of introduction from eminent gentlemen in Berlin. Our conversation became animated. My reception was so extremely friendly that I was soon encouraged to hint at the object of my visit.

"There is scarcely an encyclopædia," I said, "which does not contain either a short notice of the

inventor or a long description of the invention; still, none of those who write about you, though perhaps living within a few miles, have as yet taken the trouble to make your personal acquaintance. In a word, Sir, it is with you, as with many other discoverers—in astonishment at the invention the inventor is forgotten."

"Oh! that is a matter of very little consequence," he said, "if only my invention is rightly appreciated."

"But surely you can have no misgivings upon that score?"

"On the contrary, more is made of it than it deserves. All the newspapers are profuse in their praise of our guns; but when I read down the list of killed and wounded I cannot help thinking that the weapon has not done its duty as it ought, or, indeed, anything like what might have been expected of it."

"Indeed! you surprise me," said I, "you are the first whom I have heard hint a word against the needle-gun since the campaign in Bohemia. Has it not then answered your expectations?"

"The list of our slain and wounded is far too numerous. The needle-gun cannot have been so effective as I meant it should be, more especially when we take into consideration the experienced hands that wielded it. It is true, I have never yet been able to form an accurate conception of the appearance made by an army of 200,000 men in the field, spread over many miles of ground with our needle-gun in full operation. I must, therefore, confine myself to numbers, and I cannot but own to you, that notwithstanding the satisfaction I feel at having my work, after many a hard struggle, rightly appreciated at last, these very numbers greatly moderate my exultation and make me sad. I have, too, an especial cause for being so," he continued with a sigh, as he pointed to a little girl who at that moment entered the room, dressed in deep mourning. "This is my daughter's child; her father fell at Koniggratz at the head of his regiment. Yes, Sir, we have fought battles in which the Austrians counted no more dead and wounded than we did, and though we may partly attribute this to the position occupied by the enemy, yet still such things ought not to be reported of the needle-gun."

The conversation then turned on the latest events of the day, and while communicating my own impressions on the subject, I asked him if he had ever seen a battle-field immediately after a battle had been fought.

"Once, and once only," he replied, "that of Jena, it is a long, long time ago, and it was while contemplating it the idea first forced itself upon me, that the Prussian firearms required improvement, if Prussia ever intended becoming a first-rate military Power. At this time I was a journeyman locksmith, and with my knapsack on my back was traveling through Germany on my way to France, the only country where in those troublous times anything could be learnt in my trade. I arrived in Jena Oct. 15, 1806, and saw the heaps of slain on the battle-field, and their pigtails strewed in all directions. I cannot tell you what a horrible impression it made upon me. I took up a gun and examined it closely. I do not know whether the expression *um die Ecke schiessen* (to shoot round the corner) then existed or not, but it could only have referred to the Prussian musket of that period. I tell you, I never saw anything like it in my life. It was the very worst weapon you can imagine; while the French flint gun, made from the model known in 1799, was the most successful and perfect thing of the kind then in use. But, pray tell me if I weary you. I can quite imagine that to the uninitiated all this must be somewhat tedious."

"On the contrary, I am greatly interested. Beside, I am not quite such a novice as you take me for. And from that moment you were seized with a desire to improve the Prussian gun?"

"Yes, from that day forward; but you can easily conceive how vague and indistinct was the idea in the head of the young journeyman locksmith."

"Did you reach Paris?"

"That I did, and I may say I there laid the foundation of whatever knowledge or skill has enabled me to do for the improvement of firearms. I was frequently employed by the most celebrated officer in that line—you may possibly have heard his name—Col. Pauli (a Wurtemberg officer, who, with his Sovereign, had joined the Emperor Napoleon,) and under his guidance I learnt very much."

"And the idea of improving the Prussian firearms was still busy in your brain?"

"Always. I thought of it constantly day and night, and made some trifling experiments, but nothing succeeded, for I only imitated the model gun of 1799. An actual step in the right direction, and, indeed, I may say a giant stride, was when Pauli, for whom I had been at work, but for what purpose the weapons were to be employed I had no idea—it was in the year 1809—confided to me that he had been commissioned by the Emperor to construct a breech-loading musket."

"Where could Napoleon have got this idea from? Was it the produce of his own brain, or had it existed previously and been suggested to him? The first breech-loading muskets were constructed two centuries ago. Old specimens are to be found in many German arsenals."

"I know not, but it seemed to let in a new light upon me. I felt better than I could understand how that it was the right idea, because it was the most simple, (children's guns are loaded in this manner,) and for months so great was my impatience to know the success of the gun Pauli was constructing I could scarcely sleep at night. This gun was a complete failure—that is to say, so extremely complicated that, though in expert hands not without some solid worth, yet for soldiers in the field it was perfectly useless. Notwithstanding this, Pauli received from Napoleon a present of one thousand Napoleon d'ors, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and a ten-years' patent for the invention. Pauli's courage failed him after this first rebuff, and he gave up the idea, but it was firmly rooted in my mind, feeling thoroughly convinced it would furnish me a clue to the reconstruction of the Prussian firearms."

"It certainly must have cost you much thought and anxiety to carry out this?"

"You cannot have the remotest conception of the trouble it cost me. You must have read somewhere or other of those torments and sufferings which have ever fallen to the lot of the inventor. With the exception of bodily torture, which does not belong to our day, I may say that I have gone through everything it was possible to endure, and that for 30 long years. When at last I gave out my new igniting material accompanied by the needle-gun, imagine the revolution it caused. I was looked upon as a madman."

"Had you to encounter any special enemy?"

"One I had who opposed me with such obstinate perseverance that I was often on the very verge of despair, whom even now, after the campaign in Bohemia, I have not yet succeeded in vanquishing. This is Routine! She is a bitter enemy, I can assure you, Sir, and as often wears the uniform of a General as the jacket of a soldier or the coat of a Minister of War, and woe be to him who has to contend against her. I could talk to you by the hour together of what I have gone through, but all would be as mere dust in the balance if my invention had not likewise had calumny, derision, and mocking insult to put up with. You said a while ago that my name was in everybody's mouth, at least all such as interest themselves in the military glory of Prussia; but do you suppose that those who assisted me in wrestling with that infernal spirit Routine do not deserve equally honorable mention? Without their aid I certainly should never have been successful."

"Would you have any objection to mention the names of these men?"

"The then Captain, now Lieutenant-General, Von Priem, and the late Gen. Von Witzleben, aide-de-camp to His Majesty Frederick William III. I had a manufactory of percussion caps here in Sommerda, at that time the first in Prussia, and supplied the Government with the article. It was while preparing the igniting material that I discovered the secret of the *zundspiegel*. [This is the name of the bit of pasteboard placed at the bottom of the Prussian cartridge, which on being pierced by the needle, ignites the powder.]

Gen. Priem, who was then in garrison here, witnessed my first experiments, and did not rest till he had convinced Gen. Von Witzleben of its importance. Then began a struggle indeed. All I asked for was a fair trial, but the answer invariably received was that it was sheer nonsense. The General mentioned the subject to the King in the most urgent manner, and orders were issued that my invention should undergo scrutiny. I was given to understand that the whole construction of the gun was totally at variance with the theory of Col. Braun, then the greatest authority on the subject in Prussia, as well as in Europe; that after the tenth shot, on account of the quantity of tinder in it, which would, of course, collect at the lower end of the barrel, the gun would explode of itself. In short, it was so clearly and technically explained to me that I was an arrant fool for my pains that any one save myself would verily have believed it. My scientific knowledge was at so low an ebb that I could not demonstrate where Braun's theory was at fault. My simple answer to every charge was, 'Only give it a trial.'"

"And, at length, you had the satisfaction of seeing this done?"

"Stop, stop, not so fast. My greatest fear was that some unforeseen accident might postpone the long-desired experiments to an indefinite period. Gen. Witzleben, one morning addressing me, as he often did, as the 'Reformer of the gun,' said 'You will have, like Luther, to pass through a Worms!' The essay was to come off in the Hasenhaide, Prince Augustus, of Wurtemberg, being at the head of the special commission appointed for the purpose, and my celebrated opponent, Braun, likewise included in it. I had brought with me a hundred cartridges to be shot off from the same gun. It was a long time before the gentlemen of the Commission relaxed a muscle of their countenances, but when one shot followed the other in quick succession, the ammunition gradually decreased, and the gun would not oblige them by exploding, their faces by degrees became longer and longer. I did not utter a word, but rejoiced at the unmixed pleasure evinced by Gen. Witzleben. Prince Augustus became very red. He rode up and down gazing with astonishment at the heap of cartridges, which was diminishing one by one. For the space of ten minutes the firing was kept up, till at last the rifleman declared he could shoot no more, for the barrel was too hot to hold. Fifty cartridges had been fired from it. You may imagine the expression on these gentlemen's visages when upon opening the barrel they found the breech instead of being stuffed full, as they anticipated, as clean as that of a common double-barreled gun. Prince Augustus was visibly moved. 'Shoot again,' he cried, as soon as the barrel had cooled a little, and in ten minutes more not a cartridge was left. In less than half an hour 100 shots had been fired from the same gun, and not one of all the mischances prophesied by the gentlemen of the Commission had taken place."

"Your triumph was complete," I cried, "after enormous difficulties, it is true, but still perfect and entire."

"You are mistaken," said the old gentleman with a sigh. "I had now another difficulty to combat. It was asserted that a common soldier could not possibly learn to use the weapon properly, and when years of experience had silenced this objection it was only to give place to another, and this again to a third. When at last I received orders to furnish no inconsiderable number of the weapons they were all safely stowed away in the arsenal! Thanks be to God, for having blessed our country with a long interval of peace, for if war had broken out before the manufacture of the needle-gun had been finished, I think I should have gone out of my mind."

"And was not opposition silenced at last?"

"Oh, yes. Let us say no more about it. The desire of my life has been fulfilled, and to God be the praise. All else is easily forgiven and forgotten, if I can only bring myself to believe that my invention has helped to insure our victories. But the number of wounded drives me to despair, for it is a convincing proof that our weapons are not yet what they ought to be, and must be made to be."

"But how do you suppose that the greater perfection of our weapons is to prevent our soldiers from being wounded in the fight?"

"Of course, I do not mean entirely, but the proportion must not be so large. In many cases we must, by better weapons, be able to prevent the enemy from occupying those impregnable positions which have occasioned our losses."

"I have not an idea how you will bring this about."

"You see," said he, "it is the most likely thing in the world, that after this war, almost all other nations will introduce the needle-gun into their armies. They do not know the secret of our *Zündspiegel*, but they will make some sort of a substitute more or less like it, and have this advantage in constructing their guns that they can avoid all the faults they observe in ours, while we must put up with what we have, and thus other nations will excel Prussia in this particular. I fear France especially, having a very high opinion of the French manufactories of arms, and am convinced that though they have not the *Zündspiegel* the French will succeed in producing a very capital needle-gun, with all those improvements which it may, perhaps, be too late to make in ours. In a word, they will try to surpass us once more in weapons of warfare; but this ought not to be—must not be."

"You, Sir, will take good care, I am sure, that such a thing does not come to pass," I said, "full of admiration at the youthful zeal of the old man.

"But what if it be too late to prevent the mischief," he replied. "I am now 78 years of age, and it was my duty to have provided against such a chance. Here I possess the answer to whether foreigners can improve on our needle-gun or not."

As he said this he rose, fetched a gun from the corner close to his writing-table, and showed it me. I was quite struck with the singular appearance of the weapon. He began to explain its construction to me.

"Stop," said I, interrupting him, "I ought to apprise you that it is my intention when I take my leave to write down as faithfully as my memory will allow all I can recollect of this conversation, which in a few days will be perused by thousands of readers. Will you, then, be kind enough to determine how far I may venture to describe this new weapon, the very existence of which is a profound secret to the public at large?"

"Pray do not describe it at all," was his reply; "say merely that it is three pounds and a half lighter than our present gun, entirely made of iron, having just as long a range and sure an aim as those now employed; much better adapted for the soldier's use, whether for drill-practice, marching or shooting; that neither fire or water has the least effect upon it; that it is superior to any similar one of the kind, for bayonet action—which in a battle is by no means to be despised—that each gun costs three thalers, or 9s., less then the price given for a weapon now in use. And now I will explain its management, for an instrument which is to be handled by hundreds of thousands ought to be so simple that every one can be taught how to use it."

It was the work of a few minutes for Herr von Dreyse to do this. I went through the evolutions, held the weapon in every possible direction, and loaded and fired—of course, without cartridges—as quickly as possible. I have before alluded to my being no novice in the art, for I have shot with guns from the best manufactories in the world, of all sorts and sizes, and I must confess, without in the least wishing to set up my judgment as a standard, that I have never yet seen or handled an implement which so completely and perfectly came up to all its requirements. An officer in the Government Commission permanently stationed at the foundry in Sömmerda, who has repeatedly shot with this gun, told me that it certainly shot as far, if not further, and with as true an aim as did the present one!

Several other firearms newly invented by him were shown me by Herr von Dreyse; also his falconets and explosive balls, which can be projected from ordinary firearms.

"And what may this be?" asked I, taking up something that looked like a bomb-shell.

"That," he replied smiling, "is a surprise intended for the army—do not let us speak of it. I will only just premise that, being fully persuaded that light artillery must be light, in all my inventions I have made this the basis of my operations—viz, light weight."

"Does the Government know anything of these new ideas of yours?"

"His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles visited me a few months ago, inspected the whole of my undertakings, encouraged me to persevere, and presented me his portrait with his name written underneath."

"You compared yourself just now with other discoverers," I said, as I rose to take leave, "but you cannot, as they, reproach your generation with ingratitude and unmindfulness of your extraordinary services."

"That, indeed, I most willingly admit I cannot," he replied, with all the fervor of youth. "I am more honored than I deserve, especially by the Royal family, who have most signally distinguished me. I have had several orders and titles conferred upon me. My whole family has been ennobled, and my foundry has made me rich. I can but thank my royal master with my whole heart, and regret that only a few more years remain to me in which to devote my knowledge and experience to the improvement of the Prussian war implements."

We still passed a short time longer in commenting upon the teeming events of the day; and, after having uttered my acknowledgments for his extreme kindness, I left him, with the feeling, but rarely experienced, of having been with a man of whom I had great expectations, and had found those expectations fully realized. The more minute details of his life, which could not be asked of the worthy inventor of the needle-gun himself, I was obliged to glean from the inhabitants of the small town where he resides.

He is now 78 years old, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, his mind is so fresh and his whole appearance so vigorous, energetic and active that he may well be taken for 20 years younger. He rises at 4 o'clock every morning and spends the whole day in working out his different inventions. The Government foundry is completely under the control of his highly-esteemed son, Herr Rath von Dreyse, while his father's attention is chiefly engrossed with the rectification and perfecting of the weapons he has invented. He has several workshops for this purpose, to which but very few persons have access, where he is busy several hours a day. When the weather is fine, he practices shooting in the neighboring fields, and he is so scrupulously exact and conscientious in testing the powers of his new improvements that often whole months elapse before he pronounces himself satisfied with this or that weapon. Perpetual changes and readjustments have to be made, and he is so painfully anxious upon all matters of the kind that he does not speak to his most intimate friends, not even to his own son, about a new discovery until he himself can say he approves it.

A physician with whom I spoke told me that Herr von Dreyse had so thoroughly identified himself with the needle-gun that life would be nothing to him without it, and that many a young man might envy him his unwearied striving after perfection.

"Pray and work" does not seem to be merely a motto adopted by him, but the very pith and marrow of his existence. Through him, the place of his birth has not only become renowned, but opulent too, from the great influx of workmen and officials, both civil and military. Nothing can be more touching than the universal respect and love manifested toward him by all the inhabitants of Sommerda.

In conclusion, I will just add a rumor which is circulating in the place, viz., that Herr Von Dreyse is about shortly to submit to the King of Prussia a newly-invented cannon, calculated to work as important a revolution in the Prussian artillery as the needle-gun has in the infantry.

A Bushranger's Raid.

We had been given to understand that bushranging had been almost "trampled out" in New South Wales, but the last advices from that colony tell a very different story. It is true that they state complacently that the colonial police continued "to be very successful in their efforts for the apprehension of bushrangers and other lawless characters in the interior;" but, save on the principle that villain-hunting, like virtue, is its own reward, the vaunt is incomprehensible, since the rascals had not been apprehended. When the last Australian mail left, the bush of New South Wales was afflicted with a locust swarm of loafers, traveling from station to station in professed quest of work, but really only anxious for free quarters. Even the proverbial hospitality of up-country Australians had begun to kick, like a camel with its patience overtaxed, at the unconscionable burden laid upon it. New South Wales has recently had a curious addition to her vagrant population in the persons of certain gipsies, who say that they have been crowded out of England by the extensive inclosure of commons and waste lands that has of late been carried on there. The peculiar people retain their old habits, quite unaltered by their exodus, and certainly would not seem to be immigrants, whom the Government of New South Wales, in the present condition of the colony, could have "assisted" to make their home there. The last mail brings word of the "sticking up" of a whole township by four bushrangers—two of them outlaws—whom any one might have shot with as little responsibility as if they had been dingoes. Even if, according to the old joke, the township had consisted merely of "a pound, a store, three publics and a lock-up," manhood enough might surely have been found in it to protect it, with odds in the defenders' favor, against the quartette of ruffians. Only one of its inhabitants, however, appears to have vindicated his right to wear a beard.

One morning, a person of suspicious character rode in from his home in the Finderra mountains to the township of Micalago, and proceeded to the store of a Mr. Levy, professing that he wanted to purchase goods. The store, however, was about to be given up, its stock was packed up for removal, and all that he could buy (or wanted to buy) was a few lucifer-matches. "I am the spy from Uri," said the gallant Switzer, and his boldness was travestied by the rascally scout and mountaineer of New South Wales, who coolly returned to the inn at which he had put up his horse, and informed the barman that the bushrangers were coming down upon the township in the evening, advising him at the same time, if he had a good saddle, to put it out of sight. The "bush telegraph" having got and given the intelligence he wished to get and give, departed, and the barman informed other inhabitants of Micalago of the visit they might expect, but no intimation of it was given to the manager of the store, which was the chief object of attraction to the visitors. About dusk, four bushrangers entered the township, leaping the fences close by the Catholic church, and "bailing up" as they went. They called at the lock-up, among other places, and took prisoner the senior constable's wife, who chanced to be its only occupant. Driving their captives before them, like shrimps in a net, they proceeded to the inn at which their spy had called in the morning, and there the prisoners were left in charge of one of the band. The other three then went to Levy's store. The manager, a young man of the name of Fowler, had heard at last of their coming and had locked the store. They threatened to shoot him if he did not give up the key, but he flung it over the roof, bidding them go and look for it if they wanted it. Not having time for this, they broke open the door, and helped themselves to the best of everything the store contained, spoiling even more than they took. Every package was burst, and, to get bags in which to carry off their booty, flour and bran were emptied on the floor, together with the inferior sugar, tobacco, &c., they were too fastidious to take. Money was next demanded, but Fowler refused to show them where it was kept. Again the bushrangers threatened to shoot him, and at last he said that they could find a cash-box with half-a-sovereign in it on the sitting-room mantel-shelf. No sooner had they gone to fetch it than Fowler took £5 worth of gold and silver from his pocket and thrust it into the fire. While the ruffians were at the store, five stalwart masculine customers came in, but they allowed themselves to be driven with Fowler to the extemporized lock-up at the inn. Having coolly packed up their plunder, and pressed one of the mail horses into their service, for its carriage, the three joined their sentry comrade at the inn and began to carouse. It is noteworthy that the robbers paid the landlord a pound note for the first drink they had. Missing a £5 note with which they were going to pay for a second series of "shoutings," they promised the landlord to "send it down to him," and he apparently was quite content with the promise. Over the loss of this note they quarreled among themselves, and two of them stripped for a stand-up fight, one of them indignantly remarking to the other, "Why one would think you took me to be a d—d thief." There is something exquisitely droll in this threatened appeal to the duello for the satisfaction of a bushranger's sensitive honor. A peace, however, was patched up, and at 9 P. M. the rascals, by that time very drunk, released their prisoners, first threatening Fowler again with death if he made any attempt to bring the police upon them. The plucky young fellow paid no attention to the threat; but as soon as he had raked his money out of the fire, and could get his saddle, (which had found its way to a hiding-place beneath the bar-counter of the inn,) galloped off in the direction of the most important neighboring township, Queanbeyan. Meantime, the bushrangers were in no hurry to retreat to their mountain fastnesses. They lingered drinking and wrangling, scarcely outside Micalago, until after midnight. Once they laid down their weapons, tied their horses to the fences, pulled off their coats, and indulged in a "free fight;" and yet there were no men left in Micalago who could pluck up courage enough to pounce upon them. Half a mile outside Micalago there is a police barrack; but Fowler did not stop at it, thinking that there were no troopers there. It would seem, however, that there were four within earshot of the robbers' riotous revels, and yet they made no sign, nor did any of the inhabitants of Micalago solicit their assistance. Fowler reached Queanbeyan a little after midnight, and found a gold escort there, ten men strong; but the officer in command declined taking any steps for the apprehension of the bushrangers beyond sending back one constable with Fowler to track them.

A remarkable little history this to have its scene in an English-planted community in the nineteenth century. Englishmen at home pride themselves on their pluck and reverence for law, and in pluck, at least, our colonists are fond of asserting that they are superior to "milk-sop stay-at-homes." Both virtues, however, seem to have been equally conspicuous by their absence, save in Fowler's case, at Micalago; and the activity, at any rate, of the bush police of New South Wales would appear to be upon a par with the courage and honesty of her bush civilians.

Volcanic Scenery.

I do not know any point where the character of volcanic scenery is better seen, as far as regards the picturesque, than from the terraces of the monastery of Camaldoli, a few miles out of Naples. These terraces are on the extremity of a long broken ridge, formerly itself a part of a volcanic one. On one side we look down on the large ancient crater, across which, at a distance of more than two miles, rises the ridge pierced by the grotto of Posilipo, and that reaches to the pretty little extinct volcano of Nisita. Breaking the monotony of this otherwise flat plain is the charming Lake of Agnano, green and smiling in the broad sunlight, even in mid-winter. To the eye of the ungeological observer this might pass for a slight depression in a sandy plateau. It is nothing but the remains of the ashes erupted from beneath the bottom of the present lake, a large proportion of which have been carried away by rain and weathering. Beyond this is the singular and most picturesque depression, the "Caccia degli Astroni," so called because here the wild boars can be retained within a natural park, inclosed by rather lofty hills, the park being some two thousand acres in extent, covered with vegetation, and containing several pieces of water and two or three hills within the inclosure. Still beyond are other plains and hills, the broken outline of the Gulf of Pozzuoli, the headland of Miseno, and the islands of Procida and Ischia. The educated eye, wandering over this wide and varied scene, cannot fail to recognize everywhere a peculiar tendency to form cones and craters, cliffs of soft *tufa* and ridges of lava, all indicating the volcanic nature of the rock. A few small formal cones and craters, like the Monte Nuovo, suggest the history very pointedly; but everything tells the same tale, and reminds one of the time when the ashes were thrown up into the air from throats vomiting fire and flame, and in falling accumulated the heaps that now form the cones. It is of little consequence whether the point of view be from below, or on a level, or from above—whether it be near or distant. The peculiarities of structure are always to be made out, and the physical features are, without a single exception, of the same nature. But while these details are so peculiar and recognizable, it must not be supposed there are no varieties of form. Vesuvius itself exhibits very different appearances from different parts of the great gulf of Naples. For Sorrento and various places on the road beyond Castellamare, the twin form is lost, and the modern cone is seen rising as if out of the hollow of the broken old crater, which here presents an irregular and jagged outline. It is from Sorrento that the mountain is seen in its most simple form, and from this point alone it recalls Etna to the recollection, although the effect is less striking owing to the vicinity of other mountain forms of equal magnitude and much greater variety of shape. As one visits successively the different parts of the coast, while proceeding by land from Naples toward Sorrento, it is impossible not to be struck by the singular changes of form that even this one conical mountain seems to assume. And these are real in a certain sense, for although all have been caused by showers of ashes and currents of lava, no two eruptions exhibit identical phenomena, and even the distribution of the ashes depends on accidents of wind. The burying of Pompeii, one of the most celebrated instances on record of a town rendered invisible and inaccessible for nearly two thousand years, by an event that was remediable, seems to have been caused by an accumulation precisely similar to that frequently produced during a heavy fall of snow. The ashes no doubt fell to some thickness over the whole plain at the foot of the volcano, but the lighter and finer powder was drifted toward the southeast by the set of an upper current of wind. In falling these ashes were still drifted, but by winds touching the earth, and were thus heaped around the only obstacle at hand, namely, the walls of Pompeii, and buried the unhappy city inclosed within them. Everything seems to show that there was ample warning of danger, and that the bulk of the population escaped. The stragglers—those who endeavored to save some cherished object, some unlucky prisoners, and perhaps some crippled and infirm wretches—were caught and stifled, some by the ashes, but more because they endeavored to penetrate covered ways which became stopped up at each end. The drift of ashes on Pompeii is still a low mound, whose shape agrees with that of the walls of the old town, and the mound is too low to affect the features of the landscape. The scenery seen around Naples, and in the excursions made from the city, is not altogether volcanic. On the western side, indeed, it is so, except from the few heights such as the Camaldoli Convent, where the chain of the Appenines come into view. All on the east side beyond the foot of Vesuvius is calcareous, except that at and near Sorrento there still remain patches of some very old *tufa*. But the heights above the Cape of Posilipo, the hills inclosing the pretty Lake of Agnano, those of the Astroni, where are the wild boar preserves in a natural amphitheatre, perhaps unrivaled in the world, those surrounding the Campiglione and Avernus, the Monte Nuovo, the Monte Barbaro, the cliffs inclosing the Bay of Baia, Misenus Procida and Ischia are all strictly volcanic, most of them being either perfect cones of eruption or imperfect craters. The fragment of an imperfect crater is always ridge-shaped, and owing to the softness of the *tufa* and the occasional presence of hard lava, is generally irregular, water-worn and precipitous. Looking down from any of the heights on the western district, or that of the Phlegræn fields, the crater-form of all the hills is very strikingly seen. These hills are, generally, independent of lava currents, and thus the appearance differs much from the aspect of the country as seen from the summit of Vesuvius or the heights of Etna. This, however, is more curious than pleasing. The result is rather grotesque than picturesque in the odd twisted forms and deep black color of the patches that spread out like distorted limbs from the dwarfed cones whence the eruption commenced. Viewed closely, the effect is more striking, but still it shows little of the true picturesque.—*Prof. Ansted in the Art Journal for September.*

Theodore, King of Abyssinia.

Some correspondence just issued among the Parliamentary papers gives an account of the "King of kings of Ethiopia." When he received Consul Cameron, in 1862, the King was in a reclining posture, with a double-barreled gun and two pistols by his side, his Ministers and Generals standing round in their robes of state. The Consul was allowed to be seated. According to the custom in Abyssinia, mead and broiled meats were brought in. The King gave a graphic description of his campaign against Negusi, and of the death-scene of his late Grand Chamberlain, the Englishman Bell, in which our countryman singled out the chief Garratt, to whom Mr. Consul Plowden owed his death, and killed him on the battle-field, while the King dispatched the same rebel's brother. Both the slain were His Majesty's cousins. He spoke of his further revenge for Mr. Plowden's death when he executed 1,500 of Garratt's followers on the same day; he did this, he said, to win the friendship of Her Majesty. The Consul delivered his presents, a rifle and revolver pistols, sent by Her Majesty, in acknowledgment of the King's exertions to recover the remains of her late Consul, Mr. Plowden. The King was anxious to procure English aid or influence against the pressure of the Turks upon his borders. Consul Plowden sent to the Foreign Office, in 1855, a report, in which, after referring to the distracted state of Abyssinia, with its chiefs generally at variance with each other, he says: "A remarkable man has now appeared, who, under the title of King Theodorus, has broken the power of the great feudal chiefs, has united the whole of Northern Abyssinia under his authority, and has established tolerable tranquillity." It appears that from his earliest youth [illegible] his destiny. Mr. Plowden describes him as young, vigorous in all manly exercises, of a striking countenance, peculiarly polite and engaging when pleased, and mostly displaying great tact and delicacy, of untiring energy, both mental and bodily, and of boundless daring, personal and moral. His ideas and language are said to be clear and precise, hesitation is not known to him, he has neither councillors nor go-betweens. He salutes his meanest subject with courtesy, and is generous to excess, but also unsparing in punishment, and terrible when his wrath is aroused. His faith is signal; "Without Christ," he says, "I am nothing; but if He has destined me to purify and reform this distracted kingdom, who shall stay me?" Mr. Plowden, who thus sketched the King's character, stated that he had made great reforms in Abyssinia, had enforced more decency of manners, was putting down trade in slaves, and removed vexatious taxations on commerce. As might be expected, he was jealous of his sovereign rights, and he objected to the establishment of an English Consulate in his dominions as an innovation; "he found no such thing in the history of the institutions of Abyssinia." Mr. Plowden hinted that if he consented to the establishment of friendly relations, the sea-coast and Massowah might possibly be given up to him; but, though his ambition was roused at this, he feared the clause conferring jurisdiction on the Consul as trenching on his prerogative, and the time for consideration was so short that he was too much startled at the proposal to accept it. The Roman Catholic mission had usurped the functions of the Aboons and the Abyssinian clergy, and the King feared that we should wish in like manner to usurp the political rights of the Sovereign. The Earl of Clarendon, then Foreign Secretary, approved the language of the Consul in his interview with King Theodorus. Consul Cameron, visiting the King seven years afterwards, stated to him that the question of jurisdiction by a Consul was in his Majesty's hands; that England only wanted justice to her subjects, and that if his Majesty explained to our Government that separate jurisdiction would be impossible, and is unnecessary where the laws are so mild as in Abyssinia, this would be sufficient for the present. Mr. Plowden's opinion was this: "Whenever he does sign a treaty he will faithfully fulfill his obligations to the extent of his authority. He has a noble disdain of falsehood or covetousness. Should he establish one Government as he purposes, and a frontier arrangement be made with Egypt, Abyssinia may rank as a Christian kingdom. Should she fail, she must be left to her destinies until some European Power shall think it worth while to conquer and instruct the most fertile of African provinces." Unfortunately, Consul Cameron, when furnished by the King with a letter to Queen Victoria, and ordered by him to return to his post at Massowah, went to Bogos, where he employed himself in reconciling some rival chiefs, sending on the King's letter by an Abyssinian messenger. The chief cause of the King's anger with Consul Cameron was this journey to Bogos, coupled with a suspicion that the Consul had intrigued to set the Turks and Egyptians of the frontier against him, and, aggravated in some degree by the Consul's return to Gondar without any answer to the letter to the Queen. When the Consul's report of his proceedings reached the Foreign Office, Earl Russell wrote to him desiring him to return to Massowah, and there remain, abstaining from all interference in the internal affairs of Abyssinia. Earl Russell, writing to Col. Stanton, in October last, says: "If we were to make ourselves the protector of the Emperor Theodore against the Sultan and his Viceroy of Egypt, we should become responsible for his acts, and be entangled in his quarrels with all his neighbors and rivals. The obligations of the British Government are various enough and heavy enough without undertaking so costly, hazardous, and unprofitable a protectorate."

A Tiger Hunt.

Capt. J. T. Newhall relates the following almost incredible adventure in his work entitled *The Eastern Hunters:*

Hawkes' attention was shortly after attracted to a troop of monkeys in the bottom of the ravine, somewhat higher than his station. Their movements evinced some unusual excitement, as they skipped from tree to tree, gesticulating, chattering and screeching, as if in great anger. He had heard that these creatures do, for some reason of their own, hold tigers in great aversion, which they never fail to display when they happen to discover the object of their wrath, by some such exhibition as he was now witnessing. In his boyish days he had seen the movements of magpies give a clue to the line of the fox; and he presumed that he was, perhaps, now observing a similar natural instinct on a larger scale. There was evidently some special cause for the commotion which prevailed, so unusual in the heat of the day. As he was pondering this, and wondering if a tiger was really afoot, his gunbearer whispered the word "Bagh," (tiger.) "Where? Where is he?" he ejaculated quickly, making ready at the same time. "I don't see him." "No, Sahib," replied the attendant; "I only spoke for you to be prepared. I have not seen him, but the monkeys must have done so." The chattering soon diminished. Hawkes, however, kept a vigilant lookout near the spot where the monkeys were still moving about the trees, but in an undecided sort of way. He was beginning to think there must have existed some other cause for their excitement, when he felt a twitch at his coat. He turned sharply, and his gunbearer pointed down into the nullah, which entered the ravine at nearly right-angles, and which formed a portion of his watch and ward. He followed the direction of the man's finger, and peered into the thick undergrowth at the foot of the trees which grew plentifully at the spot, without, for a few seconds, discerning anything. Quickly, however, he caught sight of an object moving in the shade; and as it passed across a more open space, saw it was a tiger sneaking along with the head and body low, its whole back, from the snout to the setting on of the tail, appeared to form one straight line, the latter appendage being carried in a drooping state. His rifle was quickly brought to bear, and he let drive both barrels in rapid succession, rolling the tiger over; but it immediately recovered itself sprang up roaring with rage and pain, and catching a sight of his adversary on the rock-faced bank above, came bounding toward him over the boulders and stones at the foot of the low cliff on which Hawkes stood. The hunter seized his second gun, and poured in its contents as the tiger came on, but without the effect of stopping his headlong charge. The beast reached the base of the rocky height, and, making a desperate spring, managed to gain a hold with its fore paws on its top, but its flat and slippery face presented nothing on which to fix his hind feet, or give it purchase to assist in dragging itself bodily to the top. As Hawkes turned to seize his third gun from the attendant, he perceived that individual some distance in the rear, racing with full power on toward the nearest tree. It was too late for him to follow suit: retreat was now out of the question; so he clubbed his gun and brought it down with force on the head of the tiger as it rested snarling between its paws within a few feet of the striker. The beast winced, but did not let go its hold. It appeared to redouble its efforts to effect a ledgment. The stock flew into splinters as it came in contact with the hard skull of the tiger; but Hawkes continued to belabor him with the barrels. He laid on with a will, but the result was yet doubtful. Despite the desperate blows, the beast maintained his position; and, had he not been weakened by his wounds, would probably have made good his object. All this time it had been growling, with rage depicted in every line of its countenance. Suddenly it emitted a short low roar, a quiver seemed to run through it, its jaws relaxed, its eyes lost their fire, its hold of the rock gave way, and it fell back crashing among the boulders of rock and bushes into the nullah below, a distant rifle crack accompanying its downfall. "Hurrah!" Hawkes shouted in mad excitement, brandishing his gun-barrels. "Hurrah!" He's cooned. "Yoicks! Tally ho!" "Run for it. For God's sake, get into a tree!" shouted Norman from the other side of the nullah in eager, anxious tones. "He may get up, and may be at you again by some path." "No, no, it's all right. He's cooned. Tul-lul-lul-laietee!" and Hawkes continued to make excited demonstrations as he stood on the rock and looked over. "Get back man, get back. Are you mad?" Norman again shouted, with much anxiety. "Perhaps he's only stunned. I can't answer for hitting him again. Run off, confound you; run away, will you!" "It's all serene, old fellow," was the reply. "I see him lying quite still, and dead as a door nail. There he is under the tree."

The Provision Stores of Verona.

The military correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the provision stores of the garrison of Verona:

"Near the Porta Vescovo certain buildings have been erected by the military engineers, showing, like all Austrian military edifices, considerable architectural grandeur, and containing huge receptacles for grain, together with all the arrangements necessary for supplying fresh bread daily for 40,000 men. The system is a patent of a Belgian, Devaux by name, and is most complete.

Every one knows how difficult it is to preserve grain for a long period from damp, worms, rats, and other 'small deer,' and a system that will effect this is worth much expense when this is compared with the value of the lives that depend on a due supply of wholesome food. The reservoirs intended to contain the corn are 130 in number, each of them being forty-two feet (Austrian) in height and seven feet square, made of iron-plate pierced with small holes all over its surface. A hollow cylinder of the same metal, also pierced with holes, runs up the centre of each reservoir, and communicates at the bottom with a tube through which a blast of air can be driven by a fan when required. I was informed that each reservoir will contain 1,000 measures of 45 pounds. When a new supply of grain is to be brought in it is run into the establishment in railway trucks, and the sacks are emptied into square receptacles, consisting of large iron boxes let into the ground, and from this time forth the food is touched by no hand of man till it is taken hot out of the oven in the form of the excellent bread supplied to the soldier. To carry the corn to the top of the reservoirs an endless leather band covered on its exterior surface with a number of small buckets is employed. The apparatus on this principle most familiar to the general reader, is probably the machine used to clear the channel of a river from mud. As the hand revolves by the action of a steam-engine each bucket scrapes up its share of grain and conveys it to the top of the house, dropping it into long, iron troughs, which pass over the tops of all the reservoirs.

In each trough works an Archimedian screw, which passes on the corn without ceasing to its furthest end, or drops it into any selected reservoir by the opening of a small door in the bottom of the trough. There is, of course, a door above each reservoir. When one is filled the door is shut and the next opened, and so on. If the wheat or oats are dry and clean when put in, the natural circulation of air through the centre shaft and the holes in the exterior of the iron reservoir cases is sufficient to preserve it for some time; but if more drying is needed, or if it be required to guard against worms, &c., the top of the centre tube is closed and air blown into it from underneath. The draft having no means of exit except through the numerous small holes, is thus driven through the corn, and not only dries it, but creates such a vibration as to render the lives of any [illegible] such a burden to them that they cannot enjoy domestic ease, nor bring up their young, but are driven, Tantalus like, to despair in the midst of plenty.

But even this is not considered sufficient. The great weight in each reservoir might cake some of the corn at the bottom, and in any case a little circulation is good for it, so shutters are provided at the bottom of the reservoirs near the ground to let out the corn when necessary. Spouts under the shutters convey the grain to its troughs with Archimedian screws, and these load it, tumbling over and over, to the endless band and buckets which raise it again to the top, where it goes through the usual routine, having been well mixed on its way. Then there are steam mills for grinding, steam apparatus for mixing the dough, and small carriages to run the bread into the ovens, of which there are twelve. *En attendant* the completion of the whole establishment the sacks are stored partly in large granaries on the premises and partly in thirty-three other depots of various kinds in the town of Verona. From the quantity that I have seen I should say that the attempt to starve out the garrison of Verona would be a very hopeless enterprise."

Birmingham Steel Pens.

When the British Association first met in Birmingham, in 1839, steel pens were almost unknown; but when the second visit was made, in 1849, the steel pen trade had risen to a very important place among the manufactures of the town. Between the two periods named there had been eighteen makers of steel pens, but these had been reduced to twelve in 1849; and although the number is now twelve, the quantity of pens produced has enormously increased. The number of actual makers of steel pens is twelve. The number of men employed, 360. The number of women and girls, 2,050. The amount of horse-power employed may be estimated at 330, including say fifty employed in out-work rolling. The number of pens made weekly, 98,000 gross. The quantity of steel used weekly, 9½ to 10 tons. The value of pens per gross, 1½d. to 1s., and of barrel pens from 7d. to 12s. per gross, some of the larger pens being very much higher, according to their size and finish. It will thus be seen that the trade has greatly increased in the interval of 16 years, although the protective tariff of France and the war in the United States have seriously checked its progress. It will be seen that the number of persons employed has not increased in the same ratio as the production, in consequence of the many improvements facilitating manufacture, and rendering labor less important. The increase of men and boys from 300 to 360; of women and girls from 1,550 to 2,050; of horse-power from 228 to 330; of steel used from 6½ to 10 tons; of pens made from 65,000 to 95,000 gross weekly, will sufficiently indicate the rapid development of the trade during the past sixteen years. The estimates (or rather returns) of the number of persons employed, amounting to 2,400 persons, do not include the large numbers employed in making paper boxes and other accessories of the trade; and doubtless more than 2,000 persons are more or less directly connected with the steel pen trade in Birmingham alone. The firms who have kindly answered my inquiries have very naturally declined to give me the annual value of their products, and as I am not connected with the trade, my estimate may not be of much value; but taking the very low average of 6d. per gross for pens, we may safely conclude that nearly £3,000 worth of pens are made in Birmingham every week. One point relating to the cost of pens is very remarkable—the wonderfully low rate at which they are now produced. Thirty years ago pens were sold wholesale at 5s. a gross, and now they are sold as low as 1½d. and 1¾d. per gross! When it is remembered that each gross requires 144 pieces of steel to go through at least twelve processes, the fact that 144 pens can be sold for three-halfpence is a singular example of the results attainable by the division of labor and mechanical skill. Although most of the steel used for pens is produced in Sheffield, all the subsequent processes are carried on in this town, which is now the headquarters of the steel-pen trade. Two new factories had been established in France in 1849, in consequence of the high duties on English pens; and these factories (now six or seven) produce about 50,000 gross of pens per week, against 16,000 or 18,000 made in 1849. In Germany there are two factories—producing, however, very few pens. In America, the high-war tariff has caused the establishment of four factories, and these, aided by skilled workmen from England, are producing about 10,000 gross of pens per week. Most of the processes of pen-making are performed by hand-presses, to cut out the blanks, to pierce the hole, to form the nib, to emboss the pattern, and to mark the name; self-acting machinery being used only for the commonest export pens.

Mr. Carlyle on the Jamaica Insurrection—The Gov. Eyre Defence Fund.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: Mr. Carlyle, who is not Chairman of the Eyre Defence Committee, but merely a member of it, (the Chairman not being yet selected, and the Committee being only in course of formation,) has received, and is daily in the habit of receiving from entire strangers, a quantity of letters, newspaper excerpts, &c., on the subject of the "Eyre Defence Fund," not one of which can he afford to read, much less to answer. In consequence he has permitted me to publish the following—his prompt and emphatic answer to myself on my first applying to him to join the Committee—as his one answer to all such volunteer correspondence from without.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
HAMILTON HUME, Hon. Sec.

[Copy.]

Ripple Court, Ringwould, Dover, Aug. 23.

Sir: The clamor raised against Gov. Eyre appears to me to be disgraceful to the good sense of England; and if it rested on any depth of conviction and were not rather (as I always flatter myself it is) a thing of rumor and hearsay, of repetition and reverberation, mostly from the teeth outward, I should consider it of evil omen to the country and to its highest interests at these times. For my own share, all the light that has yet reached me on Mr. Eyre and his history in the world, goes steadily to establish the conclusion that he is a just, humane and valiant man, faithful to his trusts everywhere, and with no ordinary faculty of executing them; that his late services in Jamaica were of great, perhaps of incalculable value, as certainly they were of perilous and appalling difficulty, something like the case of "fire" suddenly reported "in the ship's powder-room," in mid-ocean, where the moments mean the ages, and life and death hang on your use or disuse of the moments; and, in short, that penalty and clamor are not the thing this Governor merits from any of us, but honor and thanks, and wise imitation (I will further say) should similar emergencies rise, on the great scale or on the small, in whatever we are governing.

The English nation never loved anarchy, nor was wont to spend its sympathy on miserable mad seditions, especially of this inhuman and half-brutish type; but always loved order and the prompt suppression of seditions, and reserved its tears for something worthier than promoters of such delirious and fatal enterprises who had got their wages for their sad industry. Has the English nation changed then altogether! I flatter myself it has not, not yet quite, but only that certain loose superficial portions of it have become a great deal louder, and not any wiser than they formerly used to be.

At any rate, though much averse at any time, and at this time in particular, to figure on committees or run into public noises without call, I do at once, and feel that as a British citizen I should and must make you welcome to my name for your Committee, and to whatever good it can do you. With the hope only that many other British men, of far more significance in such a matter, will at once or gradually do the like, and that in fine, by wise effort and persistence, a blind and disgraceful act of public injustice may be prevented, and an egregious folly as well—not to say, for none can say or compute, what a vital detriment throughout the British Empire, in such an example set to all the colonies and Governors the British Empire has.

Further service, I fear, I am not in a state to promise, but the whole weight of my conviction and good wishes is with you, and if other service possible to me do present itself, I shall not want for willingness in case of need. Inclosed is my mite of contribution to your fund. I have the honor to be, yours truly,

T. CARLYLE.

To Hamilton Hume, Esq., Hon. Sec. Eyre Defence Fund.

Death of a Distinguished Rajah.

From the Times of India, Aug. 8.

The announcement of the death of the Rajah of Kolapoor in the prime of life, and in the midst of many plans of usefulness for the well-being and advancement of his people, has been received with unfeigned regret by all classes in Western India, and many in England will also share in this regret. The Rajah was a representative of the younger branch of the House of Sivajee, the founder of the late Mahratta dynasty, whose name he bore, and was looked up to in the Deccan as the head of the Mahratta chiefs and nobility. He succeeded to the Kolapoor Principality in 1838 when quite a child, and a Council of Regency was formed to administer the country during his minority. The members of this Regency quarreled among themselves, when the Regent's aunt, styled the Dewan Saheb, usurped the entire control of the State, and by her misgovernment compelled the British Government to interfere and appoint their own Minister. This was followed by an insurrection in 1844-5, which was put down at considerable expense to the State. On the restoration of order the British Government assumed the entire administration of the country, and placed it under the control of a political officer, to whom the care and education of the young Rajah was specially intrusted. During the mutinies the Rajah behaved with conspicuous fidelity, while his half-brother, Chimna Sahib, (now a state prisoner at Kurrachee,) threw all his influence into the opposite scale. The loyal example of the Sivajee, and his acknowledged fitness to rule, induced Her Majesty's Government, in 1862, to invest him with the management of his principality. The Rajah's administration since this period has afforded many proofs of his being one of the most enlightened among the native Princes of Western India. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, when lately addressing the Sirdars of the Southern Mahratta country at Belgaum, took occasion to hold up the Rajah's conduct as worthy of their emulation in every way. It is principally for the encouragement which the Rajah has given to education that his administration will be most memorable. He not only conversed in English, with intelligence, on most topics, but undertook the education, in his own palace, of the sons of his principal Sirdars. The English school at his capital was never more popular and efficient than it is at present. The Rajah adopted a son immediately before his death—a youth in his 16th year, and a member of his own family.

French Torpedoes.

A letter from Toulon, in the *Messager du Midi*, gives an account of some experiments made with the submarine torpedoes invented by Admiral de Chabannes, in presence of several superior officers of the Navy and Engineering Department. The writer describes these torpedoes as simply a number of glass bottles, each containing two kilogrammes of the *poudre Fontaine*, and fastened together with a string. The apparatus having been disposed under water, a large fishing-boat was drawn over the spot, when it was blown nearly a foot out of water, stove in, and sunk by the explosion of two of the bottles.

An Action against a Critic.

There is a case of an action brought by one Sir John Carr, Knight, against that prince of jesters, Thomas Hood, which must have furnished some amusement in its day to the pupils of the pleader through whose chambers it passed. The worthy Knight appears, from the report of the case, which alone has preserved him from a probably well-merited oblivion, to have been the author of some books of travel, with the titles "The Stranger in France," "Northern Summer," "The Stranger in Ireland," and others of a similar kind, which probably were dull, and certainly were very voluminous. The libel complained of was an article entitled "My Pocket-book; or Hints for a right merrie and conceited Tour, in Quarto, to be called the Stranger in Ireland in 1805." But the gist of the offence was in the frontispiece, which was described in the declaration, with amusing circumstantiality, as "a certain false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory print, of and concerning the said Sir John Carr, and of and concerning the said books of the said Sir John Carr, therein called frontispiece, and entitled "The Knight (meaning the said Sir John Carr) leaving Ireland with regret," and containing and representing in the said print a certain false, scandalous, malicious, ridiculous and defamatory representation of the said Sir John Carr in the form of a man of ludicrous and ridiculous appearance, holding a pocket-handkerchief to his face and appearing to be weeping, and also containing therein a false, malicious and ludicrous representation of a man of ridiculous and ludicrous appearance following the said representation of the said Sir John Carr, and loaded with and bending under the weight of three large books, and a pocket-handkerchief appearing to be held in one of the hands of the said representation of a man, and the corners thereof appearing to be held or tied together as if containing something therein, with the printed word 'wardrobe' depending therefrom; thereby falsely and maliciously meaning and intending to represent—for the purpose of rendering the said Sir John Carr ridiculous and exposing him to laughter, ridicule, and contempt—that one copy of the said first above-mentioned book, and two copies of the said secondly above-mentioned book were so heavy as to cause a man to bend under the weight thereof, and that his, the said Sir John Carr's, wardrobe was very small, and capable of being contained in a pocket-handkerchief." However, the Court was not moved (except to laughter) by this touching description of the wrongs of the unhappy Knight; the Judge, Lord Ellenborough, told the Jury that if the alleged libel only ridiculed the plaintiff in his character as an author, the action could not be maintained, and directed them, if they thought that the publisher of the article had not traveled out of the work criticised for the purpose of slander, to find for the defendant, which they accordingly did.—*Cornhill Magazine for July.*

A Great Church in Boulogne.

The Church of Notre Dame de Boulogne, which has been in course of erection forty years, was consecrated with great ceremony on Sunday. The history of this edifice is curious. The Abbé Antoine Le Roy, canon, archdeacon and official of Boulogne, relates in a work of his a tradition, of which the following are the main incidents: In 633 or 636, when Dagobert I. reigned, a boat, without pilot or sailors, was seen to enter Boulogne, which little bark the sea, by its placid calmness, appeared to respect. A brilliant light shed its rays over the boat, and caused numerous persons to run to the shore to see what it contained. They found on board an image of the Blessed Virgin, about 3 feet 6 inches high, beautifully carved in wood, and carrying the infant Jesus on her left arm. The people who had been attracted to the beach were charmed with the spectacle, and such of the inhabitants as were assembled in the chapel in the Haute Ville, offering up their accustomed prayers, were not less delighted, for the Holy Virgin appeared to them in great brilliancy, and informed them that the angels, by command of the Most High, had conducted her image to their shores, where they would find it. She ordered them to bring it thence and immediately to place it in the chapel, which she had selected as the place where she would forever receive their devout prayers and offerings. The news of this apparition immediately spread over the city, and, without loss of time, the people descended in crowds to the seaside to receive the sacred charge. The image was carried with much solemnity to the chapel, and a church was subsequently built to inclose it, where the present cathedral stands. In 1,104, Ida, Countess of Boulogne, rebuilt the church in the form of a cathedral. During the war in the time of Henry VIII. the cathedral was laid in ruins, but it was rebuilt in the Gothic style about the year 1624, and remained until 1798, after the great revolution, when it was sold as national property. In 1820, however, a judgment of the National Tribunal brought the site into the market, and the Abbé Haffreinque purchased it. In 1827 he determined to rebuild the cathedral in the Roman style of architecture, and from that day to the present he has been laboring to bring it to completion. The image had been destroyed in sacrilegious times but in 1840 M. Gros d'Houlouvre presented the Abbé a hand which is believed to have belonged to it, and this relic, inclosed in a silver heart, is now suspended on a new statue of Notre Dame.

Putrefaction of Fruit.

In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, M. Davaine describes the effects produced on the living plant by the innoculation of the spores of various fungi. The author has examined seven species of mucedineæ, and has found that they are not all equally capable of being propagated on every plant, and that as regards fruit, they will propagate with more or less rapidity, according as the parenchyma is more or less flabby or compact, sweet or acid, and it will often happen that during the invasion of putrefaction one fungus takes the place of another. The *Trichothecium domesticum*, which attacks dried fruit, admits of being easily propagated by innoculation on green and hard fruit, while *Mucor* vegetates on them but slowly. The spores of this Trichothecium, which displays a decided preference for compact tissues, are easily developed when inserted under the epidermis of the leaves of pulpous plants. These leaves become semi-transparent and soft; they shrivel and dry up. This action stops at the point of insertion of the leaf on the stem. Certain fruit, such as cucumbers, are difficult to inoculate, because a gummy juice, issuing from the small solution of continuity effected by the instrument, carries off the spore; this may be obviated by applying heat to the point where the inoculation is to be performed; the spores then germinate, and the fungus spreads thence to all the healthy parts. The most frequent cause of putrefaction is damp. M. Davaine, having stripped a small part of the skin off a few apples, covered the bare parts with spores of *Mucor* or *Penicillium*, and then placed some of the apples in a dry atmosphere, and the others in a damp one. The latter soon became rotten in the part in contact with the spores, while the former remained perfectly sound. From his experiments the author arrives at the following conclusions: 1. That common mucedineæ, which grow on inert vegetable substances, will also germinate on a living subject, even though the latter be sound. 2. That the consequences of their development is a disorganization of the tissues attacked, and that this disorganization constitutes the state of what is called putrefaction.

Official Dignity in Brittany.

A Paris correspondent says: "The attention of that limited number of the public that pays any attention to home affairs has just been attracted by a very remarkable case just tried at Morlaix, a seaport town in the wildest part of Brittany. One of the "unfortunates" of the lowest class, intimated to the Commissary of Police that a young girl of 17, belonging to a respectable family, had joined the fallen sisterhood. Whereupon, the Commissary inscribed her *ex officio* on the register of infamy, and ordered her to be subjected to medical inspection! The accusation was utterly false. The parents of this slandered maiden, to prevent their child being subjected to this disgrace, had recourse to their own medical man, who delivered a certificate proving the aspersion to have been as unfounded as it was wicked. This affair caused the greatest irritation in the town against the commissary, who had thus wantonly insulted a respectable girl and her family, and the commissary was mobbed, hooted and treated to "rough music"—a relic of the old *clameur de haro*, still to be met with occasionally in Normandy and Brittany. The public prosecutor took the part of the commissary, and prosecuted several of the leading inhabitants of the place who had taken part in the demonstration against him, on the charge of "insulting a public functuary." M. Jules Favre went down to defend the accused, but they were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment varying from a fortnight to one month. This scandalous case shows what enormities the arbitrary powers of the police can lead to.

A Bull Fighter Killed.

A fatal accident at a bull fight *à l'Espagnol* occurred recently in the old Roman Circus at Nismes. A torreador, named Mateo Cabrera, was run through the chest by one of the bulls, and killed on the spot. The *Moniteur du Soir* gives the following account of the above catastrophe:

It was evident when the very first bull appeared that the pretended Spanish torreadors, or at least some of them, either knew nothing of their dangerous business, or were in such a state of excitement as to lose their heads. They irritated the bulls in most unnecessary ways, and their rashness was only equalled by their awkwardness. At the beginning of the performance the bulls, which, though good enough for our amateurs, were tame creatures indeed when compared with the genuine furious Spanish animals, knocked over several of the torreadors, though without hurting them. With the fourth bull the unfortunate Cabrera attempted the hoop game. But instead of watching the bull's movements, and holding the hoop on one side so as to avoid the rush, he held it in both hands exactly before his breast, and the bull, after running his horns through the paper, transfixed the man. The other torreadors in the circus rushed to their comrade and picked him up. They opened his waistcoat to see where he was hurt. Supported by them he walked two or three steps, then slipped from their hands and fell heavily. A torrent of blood gushed from his breast, and he was quite dead. The sight of the blood caused great emotion among the audience, and several women fainted.

The African Explorer.

A letter dated Zanzibar, July 11, says: "My friend Dr. Livingstone is enjoying good health. He is with the head man of Eiconano, a place thirty miles above the point where he turned on our boat voyage up the Rosuma, at the confluence of the Liendi and Rosuma. He now proposes leaving some of his baggage with this man and exploring the north end of Nyassa. Afterward he will return to Eigonano, and rest for a longer trip to Lake Panganyita. We sent up his letters and a supply of quinine, and were to await his return. Our next chance will probably be to send supplies to him at Eigigi. I cannot say they will ever reach him, but they may."

Metal-clad War Ships in the Sixteenth Century.

A letter from Rome, (Sept. 1,) published in the Augsburg *Gazelle*, mentions the fact that war ships, having for their protection a coat of metal, are nothing new. The writer refers to the fact that Giacomo Bosaso, the historian of the Knights of St. John, in his history of the religion of St. John of Jerusalem, published in Italian, at Rome, in 1594, speaks of a great war ship, built at Nice, in 1530, named *Santa Anna, coated with lead to make her shot proof.* She belonged to the fleet which Emperor Charles V. placed under the command of Andreas Doria, of Genoa, in his attack of Tunis. She had 300 men on board, six decks, numerous artillery, a chapel, a saloon and a large bakery. She took an active part in the numerous naval engagements with the Tunisians without being injured in the least by the many shots that hit her. A fresco painting of this remarkable vessel can still be seen at the palace of the Maltese Knights at Rome.

Descendant of One of the Doges.

The last descendant of a high Venetian family, a member of which governed for twelve years as Doge of the Republic of Venice, Count Antonie Molin, has recently died in Paris, where he had taken up his residence a long time. In his youth he had been Aide-de-Camp to Prince Eugene, then Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Having little sympathy for the new order of things established in Italy he settled down in France, where he very recently obtained letters of naturalization, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Being a member of several academies, Count Molin rested from the fatigues of political life and cultivated the sciences. When attacked with the illness which carried him off, he was engaged in an important discovery—the application of electricity to industrial purposes—and he had just made his first experiment in propelling a boat on the lake of the Bois de Bologne by the force of electricity alone.

Professor Morse and the Atlantic Cable.

It was at Dusseldorf that the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable reached Prof. Morse on the 28th July. A commercial company of some of the most respectable men of the City, about thirty-five in number, were celebrating their annual dinner at the hotel, and hearing that the Professor was in the hotel, their Chairman went and took him prisoner and brought him into the room, where they gave him three cheers, and seated him by the Chairman, who, in a speech, spoke of the great achievement of the telegraph, and pointed to Prof. Morse as the inventor, whereupon every man filled his glass of champagne, drank the health of the Professor standing, and every one came forward to touch his glass. He made a simple reply of thanks in English and then retired amid the cheers of the company.

The Russian Telegraphs.

According to the account of Prof. Jouza, there have been sent in 1864, by the Russian telegraphs, 680,000 dispatches to the interior of the Empire, 160,000 international dispatches, and 88,000 dispatches for the service of the State—in all 928,000 dispatches. The average cost of dispatches amounts in round numbers to two roubles for every dispatch. The total receipts have increased since 1860 in the following proportion: Annual receipts in roubles, 1860, 940,000; 1861, 1,177,000; 1862, 1,369,000; 1863, 1,534,000; 1864, 1,724,000; 1865, 2,000,000. The last number is only approximative, but, according to every probability, it will be greatly exceeded. The total expense of the telegraph department, the expenses of building included, the repairs of the wire with the exception only of the expenses of the new wires, amounted in 1860 to 820,000 roubles; 1861, 1,020,000; 1862, 1,270,000; 1863, 1,500,000; 1864, 1,680,000.

The Iron Crown.

The iron crown and the celebrated cup of sapphire of the Lombard Kings have been sacredly kept, up to 1859, at the Catholic Church at Monza, in Lombardy, where Queen Theodolinda deposited them in the year 1300. Upon their evacuation of Lombardy, seven years ago, the Austrians took these articles to Vienna. The Municipality of Monza have now appealed to the Italian Government that in the treaty of peace about to be concluded with Austria the return of these valuable relics to the church at Monza should be specifically provided for. In answer to this appeal, Ricasoli has promised to do so.

These relics are held in very high esteem for the reason that the iron crown has been welded together from the nails used in the crucifixion of our Saviour, and that cup was used to catch His blood.

Lager-Beer in the East.

It appears that the manufacture and consumption of this beverage is as much on the increase in Europe as in the United States, and even the Turks and Mohammedans generally begin largely to indulge in it. An immense brewery has lately been completed, in addition to the large number of them heretofore in operation at Trieste; another at Laibach, in the Ukraine; another at Gratz, in Styria—all to satisfy the increasing demand for the export of lager-beer to Italy, Greece, Turkey, the Levant and Egypt. Mohammed had no idea of this beverage, and did not include it in his prohibition, hence the Turks, not being allowed to taste wine or liquors, are taking to beer, and by thus whipping the Devil around the stump, save their souls.

Advertising for Female Correspondence.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Union.

About four weeks ago, an advertisement in the Boston *Herald* of one "George Willis," who wished to open a correspondence with some young lady, with the purpose of &c., &c., attracted the attention of a fun-loving student in this city, and he determined to open a correspondence by answering the advertisement. Accordingly a letter was received by "George," dated at Manchester, and signed "Gracie Williams," a sweet, pretty and romantic name, which took immensely with the amorous Bostonian, and a rapid interchange of letters took place. Twice a week regularly the fair "Gracie" received epistles from the loving "George," which were promptly answered. A photograph of a handsome young lady, sent as being that of the loving correspondent, and a tremendous amount of "soft soap" in the accompanying letter, at length brought the Bostonian upon his knees. He revealed his name, his position in one of the newspaper establishments of the city, sent his photo', and craved the privilege of visiting his charmer in this city. After the usual amount of hanging back, and a great display of timidity, the request was granted, and arrangements made for a meeting last evening. The gay fellow came up on the train last evening, of course. A hackman who had been let into the secret, and given a view of the photograph, "nailed him" at the depot, and conveyed him to the rendezvous. He inquired for "Gracie," was informed she was in, and ushered into the parlor, where some dozen young men were seated about the room. "There she is!" was the laconic introduction of the usher, accompanied by a wave of the hand toward the party. The new arrival was dumbfounded. After giving him a reasonable time to recover from his astonishment, one of the boys suggested that perhaps he had been sold. He couldn't deny a fact so self-evident, and had the good sense to acknowledge the corn. The fair "Gracie" was "invited down street" at the expense of her "beloved George," who, having seen the Manchester elephant, was glad to get out of town on the first train for Boston. Presuming the Boston papers may not contain an account of the affair, we have taken the liberty to give the facts, and will simply add that there are any quantity of "Gracie Williamses" in this city who stand ready to open a correspondence at any time."

Freaks of a Minie Ball.

In the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., May, 1864, Oscar Vibberts, of East Hartford, a member of Company A, Seventh Connecticut Regiment, was wounded in a somewhat curious manner. A minie ball struck a tree and broke in pieces, the fragments, instead of scattering, passing into his head, making half a dozen wounds. One piece entered near the right temple and entirely destroyed the sight of the right eye; another passed into the side of the face; another near the upper lip; and another into the left cheek. All were removed except the latter, the position of that not being known, and the small piece that entered near the right temple. Recently Vibberts has experienced considerable pain near the cheek bone, but supposed it proceeded from a portion of the bone itself working out. It finally became so irritating that the right eye was affected, and there was danger of the sight being lost. He applied to Dr. Geo. C. Jarvis, who was surgeon of his regiment, and an examination of the afflicted part was made, revealing the fact that, instead of a piece of bone being the trouble, it was a portion of the Minie ball working its way up into the eye. The knife was applied, and the trouble removed. The lead was flattened out to about the size of a nickle penny. Vibberts will now have one eye left to see his way through the world.

Elevation of a Cross.—At last, the great cross has been safely lodged on the top of the spire of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. The *Globe* of Saturday says: The work was completed about 11 o'clock yesterday—the day which, in the Catholic Church, is known as the "Festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross." The covering which was put on to protect the cross from injury in the hoisting has not yet been stripped from it, so that it does not appear to advantage yet. The cross is 15 feet high—cross-beam 7 feet. It is of massive oak, covered with copper and gilded, and weighs about 1,500 pounds. The top of it is 276 feet from the ground. The ceremony of unveiling the cross will take place after the celebration on Sunday forenoon. A couple of hours after the cross was placed in its aerial position a terrible hurricane suddenly arose, and many feared that the topmost pillar of the spire would give way. This pillar (to which the cross is attached) perceptibly moved and rocked during the onset of the blast. A number of bolts had been driven in, fastening the cross, but the work of bolting was by no means completed when the hurricane came on. It stood the [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 30, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ocean Telegraph gives us dispatches up to Friday, Sept. 28. Count BISMARCK is seriously ill. Prussia can ill afford to spare at this time the services of this bold and sagacious statesman. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed the loan bill, the ministers having agreed to a reduction of 30,000,000 thalers. The Diet has been prorogued. It is reported that Spain has accepted the mediation of France and England between herself and the South American Republics. A Military Commission has been sent by the Italian Government to Venetia, to take possession of war material. The Archduchess CARLOTTA is visiting the Pope at Rome. Great Britain is still dispatching troops to Canada. Advices from Paris by the *Cuba's* mails state that the Marquis DE GALLIFET goes as Civil Administrator with Gen. CASTELNAU to Mexico. A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Government have been informed that the negotiations undertaken by the United States Government to bring about a peace between Chili and Spain, were progressing favorably.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington Young Men's Christian Association held a meeting on Thursday evening, at which Gen. S. L. BROWN presented the plan of the Association to erect a building for a free library, reading-rooms, gymnasium, &c. Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, delivered an address, and was followed by Gen. O. O. HOWARD, and Rev. Drs. GURLEY, HOWLETT, SUNDERLAND and HAYS, of Baltimore. A letter from Chief-Justice CHASE was read, in which he said: "It is only when such undertakings demand aid that I wish for wealth. Without it, however, you may set me down, if the Association shall, as I hope it will, undertake the work, as contributing $500 toward it—$200 to be paid on laying the foundation, $200 on putting the building under roof, and the residue on completion; the building not to be of less value than $50,000."

Some time since Mr. OTIS WARREN, of Worcester, Mass., missed from his house $1,350 in United States bonds and compound interest notes, including one $1,000 bond. No one in the house was at first suspected, the colored servant being considered strictly honest. A few days since, however, a $50 note, a part of the above, was found, and traced through several hands to the servant. This led to the arrest of the servant and another girl. They confessed having had the $50 note, but knew nothing of the $1,000, which was found on the floor of the room where they were examined, immediately afterward.

The Mayor of Alexandria has asked the Government, through the Freedman's Bureau agent, to continue supervision of the pauper freedmen collected in the city and county until May 1, 1867, the negroes to understand distinctly that those who are able must provide for themselves at that time, and that those who are not will be disposed of in accordance with the laws of the city and State. Most of these paupers are from other parts of the country, and the city is unable to care for them and its own indigent population also. The suggestion of the Mayor has received the approbation of the City Council and people generally.

The Bangor *Whig* ridicules the extravagant statement going the rounds of the papers, that it will require 800,000,000 feet of lumber, or the whole manufacture of Maine for more than two years, to rebuild the burnt district in Portland. A practical lumberman estimates that upon a liberal calculation about 25,000 feet each will be an average for such buildings as will probably be erected in the city. Eight hundred millions of lumber, then, would be a supply for 32,000 buildings. The number burned in Portland was about 1,700, so that about fifty millions.

Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, has, in compliance with the law passed by the Legislature at its recent session, issued a circular, directed to each of the tax collectors of the State, requiring them to furnish him with a list of the names of all citizens who were permanently disabled in the State or Confederate service during the late war, particularly specifying those who have been deprived of their limbs, and stating in each case, whether it be an arm or leg, or both; the information thus acquired to be furnished to the General Assembly at the next regular session.

A Kansas letter says the yield of wheat in that State is enormous. In Southern Kansas it will fully average from twenty-eight to thirty bushels per acre. Some fields average upward of fifty bushels to the acre. Its quality is excellent, and it was harvested in fine condition. A letter from Taylor County, Ky., states that the tobacco crop in that section, this year, will be finer in quality than in any preceding year ever known. Corn throughout the State is a moderate gold yield, but not so abundant as anticipated.

A young man named L. P. HEMMERLEE, who resides in Pittsburgh, Penn., on Thursday afternoon invited two strangers whom he met in a bar-room, to drink, and after complying with the invitation, one of the men struck him a terrible fist-blow, felling him to the floor. In the scuffle which ensued, HEMMERLEE was robbed of a wallet containing, as he alleges, $885 in currency, beside valuable papers. When he had recovered from the effect of the blow, the robbers were nowhere to be seen, but one of them was subsequently arrested.

A meeting of paroled Confederate soldiers was held in St. Louis on the evening of the 24th inst., to inaugurate measures for instituting an asylum for the orphans of Missouri rebel deceased. A resolution was adopted to avoid all connection with political organizations. Col. J. R. SCHALER was unanimously elected President. Gens. MARMADUKE and BEALLE, Cols. MUSSER and SLAYBACK, and H. MCCUNE, Esq., were elected as regents.

The Attorney-General of the United States has pronounced the titles to the land on Seavey's Island satisfactory to the Government, and orders have been given for its purchase, for the purpose of enlarging the facilities of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, in accordance with the late act of Congress.

The Canadian delegation which is to proceed to England, for the purpose of arranging the details of the confederation of the Provinces, will leave early in November. It will include five members of the Canadian Ministry. In the course of next month 30,000 breech-loaders will be distributed among the military of Canada.

On Sunday evening last, one hundred persons, including Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, were received into full communion at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, Pastor. Several of the converts, among them Gen. RUNYON, related their experiences.

Advices from the Plains afford no confirmation of recent reports of Indian depredations on Powder and Big Horn Rivers. The Indians are raiding and stealing to some extent, it is reported, but the accounts referred to are said to be greatly exaggerated.

Capt. AUGUSTINE HEARD, of Ipswich, Mass., proposes to erect a building for a public library, and present it to the town. He gives a library with the building.

To-morrow, Oct. 1, is the day set by Gov. CURTIN for the execution of RICHARD TRAINWELL, at Uniontown, Penn., for the murder of JAMES HOUSEMAN. The execution will be as private as possible.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, the oldest journalist, and at one time one of the most extensive publishers in the United States, died yesterday morning at Philadelphia.

LOCAL NEWS.

The funeral of the late FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D., took place yesterday afternoon from Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue, and was largely attended by the clergy and laity of the Diocese, and by citizens and parishioners of the deceased. The remains were deposited temporarily in Mr. NIBLO'S Vault, in Greenwood Cemetery, where a monument is soon to be erected to the memory of the deceased.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Communipaw yesterday on the body of JAMES CONROY, who was drowned in the bay on Sunday night last. It appears that the deceased had been employed to carry THOS. MONAHAN out to a pile-driver lying in the stream. The two men started in a light racebout, but after proceeding a short distance the boat capsized. Both men got on the bottom of the boat, but it was so light as to sink them to the waist. Each got hold of an oar, and the supposition is that MONAHAN, fearing that the boat would not sustain two men, succeeded in pushing his companion off, whereby he was drowned. The *post-mortem* examination of the body disclosed injuries which must have been received before death. Cries of "Murder!" were heard by persons on shore while the two men were floating on the boat, and a man put out to the spot whence they issued, but only found the capsized boat. The inquest is not concluded. MONAHAN is in custody, awaiting the result of the investigation.

The attendance at the closing concert of the season at Terrace Garden last evening was not what the admirers of Mr. THOMAS hoped it would be, nor what it should have been if the weather had been less threatening. The gloomy clouds which hung overhead from noon till night, threatening momentary to fall, frightened even the lovers of good music. THOMAS, like his rival maestro, DODWORTH, had to content himself with an audience which, if few in number, was at least as enthusiastic and appreciative as a crowd.

Last evening a disturbance took place at the Republican General Committee Headquarters, owing to the presence of a double set of claimants of the rooms. THEODORE ALLEN and six other persons assaulted Mr. STRONG, an officer of the General Committee, and robbed him of his watch while standing on the street. No arrests were made although the Police were present and witnessed the affair.

The New-York Evening High School, established by the Board of Education, will be formally opened for the reception of pupils to-morrow night. This school is intended to give young laboring men, clerks, mechanics and others, a scientific knowledge of their own business. Such a school should, and doubtless will, be well attended.

The corner-stone of a fine memorial Episcopal Church was laid yesterday at Edgewater, S. I., by Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese. The proceedings were deeply impressive, and witnessed by a large assemblage of the parishioners and other residents of Edgewater, S. I., the site of the new edifice.

The Court of Appeals, on Friday, decided not to grant a second writ of error in the case of FRANK FERRIS, now lying under sentence of death in the Tombs. He will therefore be executed on Friday, the 19th of October.

The Conditions of Peace on this Continent.

During our war, and when we successively called into the field armies such as the civilized world had seldom seen, the London *Times* sneeringly remarked that, for such a hoarded and heterogeneous populace as ours, it was very easy to get up a large army, but the great difficulty would be how to get rid of it. Well, the war ended, and our Government had about twelve hundred thousand soldiers in the field and under pay. After the surrender of LEE, Gen. GRANT did not even go to Richmond, the objective point of his great campaign, but proceeded directly to Washington—for what? To mature measures for the reduction of the army. All Europe was again amazed and looked on in utter astonishment, when week after week it heard that major and brigadier-generals, colonels and majors, and minor officers and privates, were discharged and quietly returned to their original calling, whatever that may have been. Some sociologists in Europe promptly acknowledged that a population which could quickly, and without the least disorder, absorb among its productive class a disbanded army of a million of men, must be one of unusual character and well calculated to inspire enthusiasm.

And so it is. Eighteen months have passed since that memorable month of April, 1865, and but about fifty thousand armed men remain in the pay of the Republic of all that great host that carried us through so gigantic a war.

We refer to this fact as one of the surest guarantees of permanent peace on the American Continent. The very reason that we have no need for a large standing army, is the reason that insures peace. Just look at Europe for a moment. Every Sovereign, and there are about fifty-seven of them in all, keeps a well-appointed, well-drilled, but badly-paid army, not only as a glittering ornament to his throne, but as a necessary counterpoise to the armed array of his neighbors. Even that diminutive Kingdom of Saxony, with less population than the State of New-York, kept constantly under arms and in pay a standing army nearly twice as large as that of the United States before the late war. France has a regular force of about five hundred thousand; Austria, with a population about equal in numbers to that of the United States, keeps about six hundred thousand men in arms; Russia, with about twice the number of inhabitants, has an army of over nine hundred thousand; and so through the whole list of European nations. And this state of things will continue, in spite of all the efforts of ELIHU BURRITT or the British Peace Society. There are so many causes for jealousy and irritation in the very configuration of the political, and we might even say, ethnological division of Europe, that each people, each nation, each separate and independent country, must be prepared with force commensurate with its power to repel assaults or support pretensions. The boundaries there are all imaginary lines, drawn across mountains and streams, in irregular directions. The only exception to this may be the boundary between France and Spain, which is the high, rugged mountain range of the Pyrenees. There is hardly a day when there is not some trouble between two or more of the Governments of Europe about some infraction of their boundaries. The Crimean war, to go no further back in history than that, had its origin mainly in the effort of Russia to "rectify" her boundary line toward the Danube. The Italian war was the result of the desire of the Italian people, aided by the French, to "round off" their territory by uniting all Italians under one Government. The war just closed in Germany was provoked by the Italians on the one hand, for the same reason, and by the Prussians, also, for the rectification of their boundaries. There was no more anomalous situation than that of Prussia and Germany, speaking of their political geography, anywhere in the world. Prussia was cut in two, and between its eastern and western provinces there were wedged in nearly a dozen of other "sovereign and independent" States. Of course such a state of things could not endure. And as none would voluntarily renounce his "rights," and as others would not of their own free will abandon their pretentions, all kept themselves fully armed, the one to enforce his "rights," the other to resist foreshadowed attacks. Even now there are low murmurings throughout Europe of another impending war. The Greeks are up against the Turks, and have the sympathy of all Christians on their side. Russia and France look on with watchful eye, each eager to profit by a probable participation in the struggle, and England "don't know what to do" to prevent either from realizing their expectations.

But, beside these difficulties in regard to boundaries and general external relations of European Powers, there is another reason which compels them to incur the burden and expense of large standing armies. Their very political condition lies at the bottom of it. The relation between a hereditary monarch and his people is not such a one as to make the people, in a modern sense, feel that the Government is their own. No matter how much they may regard and respect the person of their sovereign, they feel and know that the "Government" is a personal matter with him, and that they are merely the objects to be governed, and that their relations are to be regulated in the interest of him who was born to rule over them. This distinction, so markedly drawn and so persistently kept up, between the ruler and the ruled, must, in the very nature of things, beget an antagonism that would ultimately lead to violent changes, as it has led to revolutions heretofore. Hence the power that wields the forces of the State must seek to fortify itself, and an organized army, used and operated by the commander as is a steam-engine by the engineer, and with no more self-will than a machine, is the best means to do it. Thus we see that the internal as well as external relations of the many States in Europe are such that they must keep, in efficient condition always, a large military establishment. But this very fact renders them jealous of each other, and is oftentimes provocative of war.

Not so on this continent. The United States, extending east and west from ocean to ocean, and from the great lakes to the Gulf, have a compact territory, such as no other nation, except Russia, possesses. Moreover, we have to dread no questions of boundary. We had them, it is true, in times gone by, with England about the Oregon line, and then again, about the Maine boundary, but we settled these disputed claims by amicable treaty, and nothing like it can again arise. We once had also some trouble with Mexico about Texas and her boundaries, but the treaty of Guadaloupe and the Gadsden treaty subsequently settled all that, and these questions are now put to rest. We also had some questions of domestic policy to dispose of finally, and we did so. The disruption of the Union by the secession of one or more of the States composing it is no more hereafter to be thought of. Thus we have firmly laid the foundation for permanent peace on this continent.

Changes will yet occur; of this we have no doubt. But these changes will be wrought, in the course of time, by peaceable means, and not by the violent hand of war. The fighting in Mexico is but a mere fleabite, and does not provoke us to interfere. The Empire is fast crumbling to pieces. It has no support among the masses of the people, and cannot, therefore, much longer subsist. Whatever may come thereafter, we cannot foresee or predict, but so much we do know and venture to say, that Mexico, left to itself, will surely, though gradually, gravitate toward this country, just as iron is attracted by the magnet. Not that Mexico should become part of the United States—neither is the iron, when attracted, incorporated into the magnet—but the union of the two countries will be so close that, but for the difference of race, language and internal government, hardly a distinction will be discernible. There is Canada in the north, and the Hudson Bay Company's territory in the northwest, and the Colony of Victoria on the North Pacific Coast. We do not covet an inch of any of these Provinces, and shall rejoice in their peaceful prosperity, whether as dependencies of the British Crown or as independent States. The latter, we believe, will be their ultimate fate, as soon as they have sufficiently increased in population and wealth to maintain a respectable independence. But then, when that event shall have happened, it will be the United States that will reap the greatest benefit, for those Provinces will have to lean upon their strong and powerful neighbor for an assurance of continued and increasing prosperity.

Further, our Government is the creature of the people, and carried on by and through the people. There are here no clashing interests as between the Government and the people, but all are one and the same; or rather, one is the reflector, the other the creator of public opinion. There is no need of garrisons to keep the people in subjection; there is no need of an army to protect the Government against its own "subjects," for we have no subjects; and if we have any, it is the members of the Government, who are subject to the people. We have, then, no necessity for a large standing army at home. We have no jealous neighbors on either side. We are ourselves of a pacific, mercantile turn of mind; are so powerful, and have proven ourselves so strong when required, that the whole world has learned to respect us. In all these lie the conditions of permanent peace on this continent. Let us employ them to our best advantage—hamper not our intercourse with the world by oppressive imposts; send our flag and the products of our industry and soil over all the seas and all the lands, and, be assured, that the more we grow the stronger and wealthier we become, the more will permanent peace on this continent be secured.

NAPOLEON'S OUTSIDE LABORS.—The two French attempts to keep the world in order—the attempt in Rome and the attempt in Mexico—have both come to such an ending as to constitute a warning for the Napoleonic dynasty during the rest of its existence. In neither case has His Majesty achieved any sort of a success. The Pope has not been secured in the possession of his dominions, and civil order has not been secured nor French interests subserved in Mexico. As regards the Roman question, the London *Times* truly remarks, that after eighteen years of the most painful experience, the Emperor NAPOLEON leaves it at this day precisely on the same terms as it was when he took it up in 1848. The Pope had at that juncture been left at the mercy of his subjects, and political passions had risen so high round the Vatican that an expedition to Rome, meant to screen the Pope from personal outrage, was justified in the opinion of all reasonable men. But all efforts to prop up or reform his Government were made in vain, and their utter futility is now emphatically acknowledged. The Pope will soon be once more in the hands of his subjects, and, were these determined to be rid of him, it is doubtful whether even the 1,205 hirelings from Antibes could do more for their new sovereign than favor his second flight. If, in like manner, NAPOLEON found Mexico in a condition of anarchy when he undertook his expedition four years ago, he is compelled to leave it now in a worse state of anarchy than ever it was. He has never been able to establish civil order there, nor to conquer the Mexican people; nor has he been able to found a Government that can command respect or obedience. NAPOLEON does very well, after his style, in France. He has there established a very strong Government, and has founded a dynasty which may last after he himself has passed away. He had better, for the rest of his existence, confine his labors entirely to his own dominions.

The Russian Reception to Our Countrymen.

The speech of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the dinner given to our countrymen by the English Club of St. Petersburgh, has excited much attention in Europe. This fraternization of the great Imperial Government of the East with the Democratic Republic of the West, has aroused much astonishment in France and England, and called forth some not very agreeable criticisms from the Press of both countries. What is the meaning of this especial visit by a powerful squadron to Russian ports, why this triumphal progress through Russia, these *fêtes* and dinners in St. Petersburgh, and the repeated proffer of the right hand of friendship in so many towns? Above all, what is the significance of a distinguished Russian statesman breaking through the usual reticence of Russian officials, and offering such open and warm professions of amity, and taking pains to make the meaning declaration that this new friendship conveys "no menace or peril" to the other European Powers?

The European public cannot avoid a slight expression of uneasiness at these strange international courtesies, as if the union of Powers so remote boded no good to Central Europe.

In seeking an explanation of these manifestations of sentiment, we need not resort to the usual common places of "the sympathy between ungoverned Democracy and unlimited Imperialism."

As a Republic, we have no sympathy with a Despotism; and no two societies could be more unlike than ours and the Russian. But it is the habit of Americans to admit, even in discussions, the right of every people to its own form of government. They accept things as they are, and have no wish or purpose to force their own institutions on communities not adapted for them. They know that Russia is passing through tremendous social changes, which must lead her on steadily in the path of human progress. They respect her grand efforts at reform, and would not intrude their own methods on a people so unaccustomed to them. They can sympathize with Russian progress, even if it is still under the shield of Imperialism. But the Americnn cordiality toward Russia has a deeper root. Neither nations nor individuals forget those who stood by them in their misfortunes. This people cannot easily cease to remember that when the British Government was indirectly doing its best to destroy our commerce, and openly insulting our cause, and prophecying our downfall—when France sought to form an alliance which should recognize the rebels as a Nation—Russia always expressed the most considerate friendship toward this country, and openly uttered her hopes for the triumph of the Union. Such expressions of friendship in a time of national peril, are more than words.

Again, there are certain analogies in the positions of the two Powers toward Europe which, if they do not impair friendship, at least throw no obstacle to union. They are both somewhat out of the European circle of States; they are both capable within themselves of developing their own growth, and are independent to a great degree, owing to their vast territories and numerous agricultural population, of foreign countries. Their progress will be in a direction away from Europe; here toward the West, there toward the East.

The peoples of each have an overpowering sense of nationality, and are absorbing and civilizing weaker races—there in Asia, here in the Central West, California and perhaps hereafter in Mexico.

Both are anxiously developing their naval power, that they may hold their own against France and England. The ambition of each, gigantic as it may be, cannot possibly encroach on that of the other, and the vast empires, exceeding almost any in history, which they shall yet build, will nowhere touch except in the extreme of the frozen North. Their interests, political or commercial, cannot clash. They have each, too, with enormous sacrifices, and under convulsions which have shaken the very frame-work of their societies, removed the great burdens on their progress—human bondage. An aristocratic class with each (despite Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S protestations), still threatens the peace of the State; and the immense problems resulting from emancipation occupy in both countries the attention of all thinking minds, and prevent the possibility of engaging in foreign war. By a singular and painful analogy, too, a friend of the class despoiled by emancipation has struck in each at the life of the great emancipator; in America with a too fatal success, in Russia, happily, without injury.

All these real sympathies and interests, as well as others which are merely fanciful, do for the time render our relations with the Czaric Government and the great Russian people most cordial, and explain the effusions which have called out so much ridicule in the French and English papers. That there is any deeper purpose in these cordialities and courtesies we do not believe.

ITALIAN FINANCE.—Now that the war is over, and the external relations of the Italian Kingdom fixed on a satisfactory basis, we are glad to see that the Italian leaders and writers are earnestly directing their attention to the question of Italian finance. The Treasury is in the worst possible condition; the system of taxation, if system it can be called, is incoherent and inefficient; the credit is low, and the expenditures are vastly larger than are necessary. The seizure of the eccleiastical property may furnish a small help to the Treasury for a time; but this is hardly worth taking into consideration. There must also be devised a system of rigid economy in the military and civil administration of the Kingdom, and everything like lavishness in the disposal of the public funds must be brought to an end. The great reduction in the size and cost of the military establishment which is now possible will aid largely in this direction. We think that in these matters Italian statesmen and writers could learn a great deal that would be of advantage to them by studying attentively what has been accomplished in this country during the last few years, and what is being accomplished here now. Things cannot exactly be done in Italy as they have been done in the United States, for the reason that the condition of the people and the condition of industry are very different in the two countries. But still there are important lessons that the new Kingdom of Italy may learn through a study of our experiences and successes.

An Immense Mission Field.

We have very many times urged that next in importance to the proper industrial organization of the Southern blacks, is that of their educational improvement; and both of these come a long way before their political enfranchisement. We have earnestly urged the necessity of the establishment of an educational system throughout the Southern States upon a large scale, and we have urged the duty of the governments of the respective States in this matter. It is they alone which can originate, establish, and permanently maintain a system of education which shall be capable of efficient application to all the people of all classes and colors. The General Government is incapable of performing such a work rightly, even if it was its duty to do so, or if it had the power. The Northern people can aid but to a very limited extent in the matter; and though they may be able to furnish trained teachers, and to make money contributions for educational purposes, yet their efforts must be imperfect and inefficient as well as limited in their scope. We therefore urge thus repeatedly the imperative duty of the various States of the South to take hold as soon as possible of this great and pressing work; and we hope that many months will not be allowed to pass before we are able to announce the initiation of effort by one or other of the Southern Legislatures.

In the meantime, however, it is eminently fitting that those in the North who appreciate the importance of education to the emancipated blacks should do all that is in their power to forward the work. What they have already done has been of unquestioned value in more ways than one. It has not only resulted in furnishing instruction to so many persons, but it has kept the subject before the Southern people. And in this connection we may refer to the labor of the American Freedmen's and Union Commission, which has just issued an appeal for help to keep open the schools which it has established throughout the South. During the year they have sent to the Southern States two hundred and twenty-two teachers, and employed in the work of relief and education supplies and money to the extent of nearly $340,000. To carry on this work, however, they require immediate aid to the extent of $5,000 a month; and the names of the managers of the Commission give a guarantee that all that is contributed will be efficiently and economically employed. The Freedmen's Bureau has announced that it cannot pay teachers' salaries or board, and that it can only give incidental aid to the work of educating the blacks. All that is done, therefore, in this direction, must be the result of voluntary effort; and we are happy to say that we hear that the churches and clergymen in the South are willing to do their share to coöperate with the Northern people in the business, and to give it all the aid that is in their power. In the circular of the Commission, we find the following statement, which we commend to the earnest attention and generous thought of all who are capable of appreciating the importance to the country of taking advantage of the present opening for missionary effort that is furnished in the South:

> "There are 800,000 colored children in the South needing education and eager for the advantages of common schools, add to this nearly 600,000 whites, who can neither read nor write, making in all nearly 1,400,000 that are capable of being made an immense blessing to the nation morally, religiously, socially and pecuniarily. Of this number only 14,048 have been in our schools the past year. For want of funds only 250 teachers have been sent, where 25,000 are needed. Only 1,405 teachers and 90,778 pupils have been sustained by all the volunteer societies. Our present engagements will deplete our treasury to the last cent, and we must soon announce to our old teachers that our treasury is empty, and that they cannot be retained unless contributions come in more rapidly."

International Copyright.

We observe that a portion of the English Press is reviving the often-debated subject of an international copyright law. There is among them at the same time too much disposition to view the need of such a law as chiefly arising out of American infringements of the rights of authors, and to assume that the passage of such a law as called for not by us but by them. This opinion is based upon certain circumstances which, say our critics, are well known. One is that we have no literature of our own, but are dependent for our books upon English writers, and the other is that we reprint every work of any literary value, and offer no compensation to the writers for making use of the products of their brains. And these allegations, having been rendered current by constant reiteration, have come to be accepted as proved facts, which militate against the world's good opinion of our culture and our honesty.

The charge against us that we reprint everything published abroad that is of value might be easily met by a general denial, but we prefer to be somewhat specific. We would therefore ask the leading English publishers to say whether they do or do not send to this country large consignments of works, which have been specially ordered to be sent in sheets unfolded and unbound, and for which a fair price is paid—in short, whether there are not editions of those works published here, but which have been fairly bought, and the profit upon which goes to the English publisher and author. All those familiar with the mysteries of the publishing trade know this to be the case. And then with regard to English periodical literature and our own. The proprietors of our leading periodicals are in the habit of reprinting English novels as serial portions of their monthly or weekly issues. There are few of these periodicals which do not pay an agreed price for advance sheets, or even when they do not have advance sheets, do not recognize the claim which the author may set up by payment for the use of his book. And, in fact, we decline in this matter to accord to English publishers the credit of any more liberal or straightforward dealings than are common to our own.

But there is something more to be said upon the relative sum of injury inflicted by English and American publishers upon each other. There is a very numerous class of periodicals in England which are very largely indebted to our periodicals for their contents. Any person who will take the trouble to procure a full set of one week's issue of London magazines and journals will be surprised to recognize many familiar faces therein. Stories, poetry, facetiæ, everything of a popular character, that has been last written and printed here, is faithfully reproduced, and that, too, without a single word of acknowledgment as to its source or author. We could name cheap London journals which almost entirely depend upon American newspapers for their light reading, and who would suffer very greatly by the introduction of a copyright bar against their pilferings. Then with regard to books. There is no good American book that is not immediately reprinted, and many of such circulate to an extent at which their authors would be amazed. This is the case not only with books of fiction and of a general literary character, but also with volumes of sermons, of theological discussion and of criticism. It is surprising, indeed, how great the trade in American books reprinted in England is. Nay, we have even heard of hastily imported and as hastily preached sermons, which have previously delighted and edified the crowded audiences of our own divines. In short, there is no possible reason why the blame, such as it is, of appropriating foreign literature, should not apply equally to the English as to the American people.

But, say our critics over the water, the American people have no literature, and the balance of appropriation is therefore very largely in their favor. Nothing is easier than to make assertions, and the assertion has been made so often that it has come to be thought true—some injudicious writers among ourselves have, indeed, indorsed it, though with little knowledge and less sense. We have been accustomed to think that in proportion to our national life we have not been by any means behindhand in the production of good books. The names of IRVING, HILDRETH, BRYANT, CHANNING, BANCROFT, COOPER, HAWTHORNE and a host of others are well enough known and reprinted to refute the assertion that we have no literature. Of course we do not mean to say that there has yet grown a literature which, like that of older nations, is at once cotemporaneous with and illustrative of their history, and by which their national character has to some extent been moulded. That is a development which can only come with a greater age than we have yet attained to as a people. But if literature is made up of good writings then we have one, and the test of its goodness is that it is appropriated in many foreign countries.

We think that the copyright question ought to be settled, and the sooner the better. The great majority of our people desire that there should be mutual protection of English and our own authors, and the "trade" here is as ready to further efforts in obtaining such as any one else can be.

AN EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.—The intended opening of an evening High School to-morrow at Grammar School No. 35, in Thirteenth-street, and full particulars of which will be found in another column, calls for special notice. It is not the young alone among us who are anxious of some educational opportunities, and the evening schools already in operation (and which also reopen on Monday) have given an elementary training to very many adults. The new experiment is for the purpose of extending that training into wider and higher fields of knowledge, and its inception is very honorable to the gentlemen who have such matters in charge.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Gold Fields of Vermilion Lake—The Slate Fields of the St. Louis River—The Copper Discoveries in Wisconsin—Silver Discoveries on Encampment River—A Railroad Strife between Minnesota and Wisconsin—Superior City and its Prospects—Lake Travel during the past Season.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR CITY, Wis., Monday, Sept. 19, 1866.

Our long Summer jaunt is nearly ended, so nearly ended, in fact, that we have now entered upon the last chapter of our notes by the way. The facts to be recorded in this epistle have been gleaned by a fair amount of rough journeying, and must have more or less of interest to all who keep informed of the mineral developments of the country. The TIMES has already published during the present season very complete letters about the developed copper regions of Lake Superior—hence, here we shall not intrude. Our own explorations have had more to do with the country north and west of Superior, and of this we shall write in the present letter.

VERMILION LAKE.

It is now just a year since the gold fever of Vermilion Lake had its beginning. Since that time sixteen companies have been organized for the development of the region, and between one and two hundred persons have been upon the spot since last winter, mostly occupied in proving claims. A number of assays have been made, none of them giving very satisfactory results. Indeed, Prof. CHASE, of Rhode Island, advised in a printed report that those who were excited over Vermilion Lake should turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. It is also true that almost every intelligent man who has pluck enough to visit the region returns with his ardor considerably dampened. And yet certain infatuated individuals persist in pushing the matter forward, and are constantly sending "specimens" to New-York, Boston and Chicago. After hearing and seeing all sides of the question, we are satisfied that it is only a waste of money to work the talcose slate formations of Vermilion Lake. For our own part, we would quite as soon take stock in some of the enterprises for digging up the hidden treasure of Capt. KIDD. One company has expended $30,000, and has its stamping machine on the ground. It cost $1,500 to transport it from Superior City to the lake. As yet there is no road which can be traveled—only a trail through the swamps and forests. Most persons make the journey by canoe up the St. Louis and Embarras Rivers. This route is over two hundred miles, and has some dozen or more portages.

Altogether, the new "gold fields" have an unpromising look. The highest assay made by any person has been $28 to the ton, and Prof. CHASE could make only $17. The gold diggings near Lyme, N. H., are much more inviting, and the signs are as propitious for the precious metal along the St. Croix River, or the James of Dacotah, as they are at this out-of-the-way Lake of Vermilion. In fact, we have picked up as fine specimens of gold on the banks of the James as we have yet seen from Vermilion. But this is the way that New-York and Boston men are humbugged, being at such a convenient distance that they can have no accurate knowledge of the real condition of things. Some years ago this same Vermilion Lake was the scene of a similar excitement, but it soon blew over, having served its purpose of filling somebody's pockets at the expense of others.

IN THE RAPIDS.

We shall always associate Vermilion Lake with an incident we met with a few days ago. We chanced upon a poor fellow—both deaf and dumb—who had become disgusted with mining operations at the lake, and not having the means to employ a *voyageur* to accompany him down the rivers, took passage alone in a frail canoe. A more foolhardy thing a man could not do, since the St. Louis River is full of dangerous rapids. His experiment was soon terminated by his canoe wrecking upon the rocks, and pitching him headlong into the rapids. Of course he lost all his baggage and provisions, and had a hard struggle for life. After passing through the breakers, pitching against all the rocks and logs, he finally succeeded in reaching the shore, much bruised and utterly exhausted. After a time, having recovered himself a little, he started on foot through the woods for—he hardly knew where. In this plight some Indians discovered him, fed him, and guided him through to Superior City. He seemed to think that he had had enough of mining, and thought he would hereafter devote himself to some legitimate trade.

THE ST. LOUIS RIVER.

There is probably no river in the country about which so little is generally known, and which is of so much importance, as the St. Louis. At its mouth it widens into a splendid bay, and for quite a distance up the largest vessels can ascend. Twenty-five miles from Superior it runs over vast beds of the most beautiful slate—the finest that can be imagined. As a power for manufacturing purposes it has no equal anywhere—not even at St. Anthony's Falls. There are also indications of mineral ore along its shores. Its course is through a fine timber country; and altogether the St. Louis River is likely to become very important in the future developements of the country. Several saw-mills are now located near its mouth.

COPPER DISCOVERIES IN WISCONSIN.

We spent two days last week in exploration of the new copper discoveries on Copper Creek, thirteen miles from Superior City. The journey thither was the most difficult that we have ever encountered, the only (and a very considerable) mitigation to the evils of which being the inspiring presence of some adventurous and not easily-discouraged Philadelphia ladies, and all under the guidance of that prince of good fellows, known to all Superior travelers—Mr. THOMPSON RITCHIE. Two companies have been organized for the working of mines in this region—one known as the "Copper Creek Company," and the other the "Wisconsin." The prospects of these companies are exceedingly good, the veins thus far exposed exhibiting very rich ore. Neither company has a stamping machine in operation, but another season will doubtless see the mines yielding a rich profit. Very little is heard of this mining region because of its inaccessibility, but a moderate expenditure upon roads will bring within reach a mining territory as promising as many of the well-known localities on Keewenaw Point.

DISCOVERIES OF SILVER.

A valuable discovery has recently been made on the north shore of Lake Superior, about thirty-five miles northeast from Superior City. A very large silver vein has been uncovered directly upon the shore and near Encampment Island. The vein juts out at the water's edge, and has been traced back a distance of two hundred feet. All who have seen the vein agree upon its obvious richness, and one man (E. W. ANDERSON, JR., of Superior City,) was bright enough to secure the land at the earliest moment. Surely this is a country underlaid with riches, the extent of which is very little known as yet. What with the iron at Marquette, copper at Portage, silver at Encampment River and possibly gold at Vermilion, it would seem that there is no limit to the mineral resources. If speculators would only have a little regard for actual values and not for mere printed certificates, mining operations would not be so much in disfavor, and the true wealth of the country would be sooner developed.

ABOUT RAILROADS.

Next to mining, the all-absorbing topic of conversation in Minnesota and Wisconsin is that of projected railroads. There is one loud and universal cry for a railroad connecting Superior City with St. Paul. And hereby hangs a struggle. The St. Paul people are anxious for a road, and a company has been formed for the purpose. But they want it to terminate at Lake Superior, upon Minnesota soil, lest it should tend to build up a city in Wisconsin at the expense of St. Paul. Mr. BANNING, the President of the road, has made an effort to secure funds in Europe, but unsuccessfuly. Other projects are under way, some of which may secure the success of the enterprise. The idea seems to be to have the Superior end of the road at Duluth, which is seven miles from Superior City. Another Company is well under way with the plan of building a road from Hudson, on the St. Croix, to Superior City, with a branch to Bayfield, further down upon the Lake. This Company has had surveyors out all the season, and there seems to be some prospect of a speedy beginning of operations. Meanwhile, we can but wish, for the real interests of all parties, that an Eastern Company could be organized, which should buy out the privileges of the Minnesota Company, and proceed at once to build a road from St. Paul to Superior City. The distance is 160 miles, the country very level, and requiring few bridges. The land grant to this Company covers a tract equal to sixteen miles width for one-half its entire distance. St. Paul has agreed to furnish $200,000, and a single county $150,000. The Wisconsin road has also very liberal grants. Whichever is built, it can but prove of the greatest importance to the entire Lake trade, as, indeed, to the country west. It would build up St. Paul and Superior City, and neither at the expense of the other. That which interests one must interest both.

SUPERIOR CITY.

Few towns have had so disastrous a history as Superior City. It will be remembered how, ten years ago, there was a grand speculative movement tending to create a great city at this remote point on the lakes. Senators DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, and a bevy of public characters enlisted, in the project. A splendid city was plotted, having as fine natural advantages as any city in the country. In front was a beautiful bay; on one side the beautiful River Nemaji; and on the other the broad bay of the St. Louis. Houses and stores went up as if by magic; five miles of plank sidewalks were laid; and the forests fell as before some great Behemoth of destruction. Disaster came, and for ten years a cloud has rested upon the place. But it is once again looming up—once again the eyes of the far-seeing are directed toward this spot—and before three years shall have passed, we look for the realization of some of the past dreams. The beautiful plateau, with its broad bay frontal, is there yet; and brave, energetic men are still there, bound to retrieve all that was lost. Lots now bring $400 and $500 each, and there are other indications of a new start. A more enchanting location for a city was never selected.

BLACK RIVER FALLS.

We have had the pleasure of seeing the to-be-famous Black River Falls. The roads are so unfinished that it is almost impossible to reach the falls in Summer. But we were impelled by the determination of some energetic ladies, and the trip was undertaken. After a jolt through the mire for thirteen miles, a walk through a trail in the woods for a couple more miles, brought us to the Niagara and Minnehaha of Wisconsin. The falls have an abrupt descent of more than eighty feet, and form a most picturesque variety to the scenery of the country about. Walls of rock rise on either side, forming a wild and romantic gorge. This was the first time that ladies had ever visited the falls in Summer. In Winter the roads are more passable, so that the trip is sometimes attempted.

A GOOD STAGE ROUTE.

The longest stage route east of the Mississippi is that between St. Paul and Superior City. Messrs. BURBANK, of St. Paul, have established a tri-weekly line, running comfortable covered stages, four horses to each stage. Nine changes are made upon the route, and the time occupied is three days. We believe that many persons would make the tour of the Lakes if they knew with what ease they can cross from Superior to the Mississippi. The roads are in good repair, and the management of the line, in the hands of Mr. THOMPSON RITCHIE, is very perfect. By the way, we will mention for the benefit of travelers, that they can speak no more magical name in St. Paul or in Superior City than that of Mr. RITCHIE. He is the good angel of travelers in the Northwest.

ON THE LAKES.

The season now ended seems to have been a rather "dry" one on the Lakes. The boats have seldom been crowded, and freights have been somewhat lighter than usual. One reason given for the falling off in passenger travel is a lingering dread in view of the terrible disaster to the *Pewabic* last season in Thunder Bay. There have been so many disasters that people do not care to hazard what would otherwise be a most delightful trip. And yet, when we consider the extent of the traffic upon the lakes, and carefully review all the disasters that have occurred, the wonder is that so few lives have been lost. The real dangers are greatly exaggerated, and fears are too easily excited relative to the fascinating excursion. Many officers of boats have been upon the lakes for twenty years, and have always carried their boats safely through storms. During the past season the *Meteor* has been very unpopular, because of her collision with the *Pewabic* last Summer. The new boat *Keweenaw* has been greatly in favor, because of her staunch qualities and the gentlemanly character of her officers. Next to her have ranked the *Ironsides* and *Lac la Belle*. The *Keweenaw* is the only boat that has run regularly to Superior City. But we are spinning too long a chapter for a single letter, and so we must leave a few notes by the way for a final epistle.

C. H. S.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Vacant Major-Generalship—Complimentary Letter From the Field Officers of the Third Brigade to Gen. Hall—Drills, Inspections and Reviews—Military Encampment at Otsego—Encampment of the Eighteenth Brigade—Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *résumé* of National Guard movements is presented for the information of those interested in military matters. The militia in the western portion of the State seems to be alive and doing.

THE VACANT MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

It now appears that no election for Major-General in the First Division can be held, as the Governor has the appointing power. This is a great misfortune to that command, for there is great danger that an incompetent man may be foisted upon them, and so destroy all the good accomplished by the recent amendment of the Military Code of the State. Were an election held, no one not fitted for the position and incapable of performing the responsible duties of the office could possibly be placed in command of the four leading brigades of our State National Guard. As it is, however, political influence may do great harm, by the elevation of some one of our political soldiers, and so throw the division as far behind as ever. No sooner had the news of Gen. SANDFORD'S retirement become public than a dozen aspirants appeared upon the carpet. Among purely military men, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL appears to be the leading favorite, for the double reason that he is the senior officer of that rank now in the Division, and because he has evinced an enterprising spirit since assuming command of the Fourth Brigade. The friends of Gens. BURGER and POSTLEY are also pushing their claims, though we are assured that they care nothing for the new rank so long as a good and energetic soldier be appointed to the chief command. Gen. LEFFERTS is also mentioned. Col. F. A. CONKLING, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, is also spoken of as likely to succeed Gen. SANDFORD, and it is said that he has the best chance of success, owing to his political affiliations. It is to be earnestly hoped that the military advisers of Gov. FENTON will coöperate to place experienced and educated soldiers in the vacant Major-Generalships, and, above all, in that of the First Division, regardless of political proclivities. Col. CONKLING was refused by his comrades as a Brigadier, and with good reason, as the election of Col. BURGER fully proved. If it is desirable to go out of the regular succession for a commander, there are several experienced Volunteer Generals now residing in our midst, any one of whom would be a desirable acquisition to the National Guard. As the most prominent of these we may mention Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, whose elevation would be hailed with delight by nearly three-fourths of the division. Gen. ABRAM DURYEE would no doubt prove acceptable, as there are few better educated soldiers than the former Colonel of the Seventh Regiment and the organizer of Duryee's Zouaves. Gen. JOSEPH HAMBLIN and Gen. FERRERO might also be mentioned, if more instances were desired.

Now that the Division have been liberated from the retarding influence of Gen. SANDFORD, it is the earnest hope of every member of that prosperous command that the position of Major-General should be filled by some young man who will do the Division justice and carry its present efficiency to a still higher standard. If, therefore, an incompetent man be foisted upon the command for another ten years, the Division will never rise above mediocrity, and will lose ground every year.

GEN. WM. HALL AND HIS OFFICERS.

On Friday last the field-officers of the Third Brigade waited upon Brig.-Gen. WM. HALL, late Commanding Officer of that Brigade, and presented the following letter to him on his retirement from such command:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1866.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, Third Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.:

SIR: The field officers of your brigade have learned, very unexpectedly, that by orders of a recent date, from General Headquarters, you have been retired from your position as commanding officer of the Third Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

Before parting with you in this official capacity, we desire to make such expression of our feelings as the occasion merits, and for this purpose we now address you. While we are aware that you had for some time past earnestly considered your withdrawal from the command of the Third Brigade, we cannot but regret that such withdrawal should have occurred in any other way than by your voluntary resignation.

It is not generally known, although under present circumstances justice to yourself requires that it should be, that, during the latter part of the past year, you proposed to resign your position as Commandant of the Third Brigade, and was about so to do, when, after a careful consideration of the subject, we solicited that you would abandon such intention, which you finally concluded to do.

It is now nearly twenty-two years since you were elected to the command of his brigade, and it certainly must be a source of great satisfaction to you to know, that during that time it has steadily improved, and that today the Third brigade, in military organization, numbers, drill, discipline, and general appearance, occupies a position, conceded on all sides, as fully equal to that of any volunteer military body in our country.

While the honor attached to the position you have occupied is remembered by those not familiar with its duties, its responsibilities and anxieties are forgotten. In the performance of those duties, during so long a period, you have had occasion to be consulted in reference to many matters, and to decide on subjects of variance between different parties in order that a feeling of unanimity and friendship might prevail throughout the brigade. We think we can safely say that all, whether officer or private, will bear testimony to your unvarying kindness and gentlemanly conduct in the performance of these and all other duties connected with your position.

In all the emergencies that have arisen in our city requiring the aid of the militia, you have at all times been ready with promptness and energy to act with the civil authorities in the maintenance of order, and by your personal example have encouraged and sustained those under your command.

You entered the militia service at a time when it was looked upon with disfavor, and when it was considered by many a useless organization, productive neither of present or probable future good in the State.

You retire from it after many years of faithful service, during which time it has grown great and useful; thousands have gone from its ranks with useful information gained then to take their places in the great army of the nation during its struggle for national existence.

In this struggle your part was faithfully performed in a patriotic spirit, with voice and example, earnestly laboring for the cause of our common country, and the triumph of our flag.

In retiring from the position which you have held for so many years, we have great pleasure in conveying to you our high consideration for your personal character as a citizen, soldier and gentleman; and while we are called upon thus to separate from you in an official capacity, we hope that socially, we may often have the pleasure of meeting with you in the future.

With the best wishes for your future health and happiness, we are very truly yours.

J. W. Varian, Col. 8th.	Lieut.-Col. Allen, 55th.
Emmons Clark, Col. 7th.	Lieut.-Col. Perley, 1st.
Eugene Le Gal, Col. 55th.	Lieut.-Col. Braine, 9th.
W. H. Farrar, Col. 37th.	Major Carr, 8th.
J. H. Wilcox, Col. 9th.	Major Dusenbury, 37th.
Rush C. Hawkins, Col. 1st.	Major Young, 7th.
Lieut.-Col. Wentworth, 8th.	Major Lanning, 9th.
Lieut.-Col. Haws, 7th.	

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' DRILLS IN THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

Agreeably to Special orders No. 2, issued by Col. JOEL W. MASON, of the Sixth Regiment, and dated Sept. 22, the line officers, non-commissioned Staff, Sergeants and Corporals of that regiment are directed to assemble, in uniform, at the Armory for drill as follows: The line officers on the first Tuesdays and third Thursdays, and the non-commissioned staff, Sergeants and Corporals on the fourth Wednesdays in each month, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., commencing in October next, and to continue till further orders. The Adjutant will attend, form line (without regard to rank) promptly at the hour named, call the roll, and return all absentees immediately after each drill. Commandants of companies will warn their respective Sergeants and Corporals to attend these drills, and will make returns of the same to the Adjutant, at No. 71 Bowery, before the first drill. They will, at the same time, furnish him with the full names and residences of their Sergeants and Corporals, to enable him to make a complete roster. Every officer will be required to attend these drills, and those who do not need instructions will be called upon to instruct the others. The attention of the officers is called to section No. 216 of the Militia Laws of this State, and more especially those who have not complied with General Orders No. 1, as it is the intention of the Commandant to enforce strict discipline and obedience to orders.

THE ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.

Surgeon-Gen. POMFRET, of this State, has addressed the following circular to the Supervisors of each county in the State, in relation to the Asylum for Disabled Volunteers:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 21, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to request you to forward to this office immediately, an accurate statement of the number of soldiers in your county who are entitled to the benefits of the Act of Congress, establishing a National Asylum for disabled Volunteers. The several causes of disability which entitle the soldier to relief, are as follows:

Diseases and injuries entitling to admission into National Military Asylum, if actually incurred in the service and in the line of duty, and disqualifying for procuring their own maintenance and support: Mental imbecility, epilepsy, paralysis, organic diseases of internal organs, chronic rheumatism, with impaired motion, change of structure and distortion of joints, loss of sight of both eyes, loss of right hand, loss of both feet, incurable deformities, rendering the sufferer repulsive, resulting from wounds or injuries, general debility, or premature old age, resulting from hardships, imprisonment or exposure.

I am very respectfully, yours,
JAMES E. POMFRET,
Surgeon-General S. N. Y.

DRILL ORDERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. HENRY W. CLARK, commanding the Seventeenth Regiment, announces in General Orders, No. 3, dated New Rochelle, Sept 20, 1866, that, in compliance with General Orders No. 5, from Brigade Headquarters, the Companies of that Regiment are ordered to parade at their respective Armories, for annual Inspection, fully armed and equipped, as follows: Company A, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Company E, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; Company C, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; Company B, at 6:30 o'clock, P. M.; Company H, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th day of October next; Company G, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Company K, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 6th day of October next. The Non-Commissioned Staff will be inspected at the same time and place as "G" Company.

In compliance with General Orders No. 6, from brigade headquarters, the Seventeenth Regiment is also ordered to assemble for brigade parade, review, inspection of field and staff and the martial exercise, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, at 9:45 o'clock, A. M., at the railroad station in the town of White Plains, in full fatigue, without knapsacks, with white gloves and one day's cooked rations. The field and staff, mounted, and in full uniform, will report to the Colonel, at the Orawampum House, White Plains, at 9:45 o'clock, A. M. The non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant at 9:45 o'clock, A. M., at the railroad station.

DIVISION COURTS MARTIAL ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding the First Division, announces in Special Orders No. 1, that the proceedings of a Court Martial convened in accordance with Special Orders No. 11, dated Aug. 23, 1866, from Division Headquarters, having been submitted to the commanding General, the same are hereby approved. The Court Martial appointed in Special Orders No. 11, dated Aug. 23, 1866, from Division Headquarters, is hereby dissolved. Lieut.-Col. GEO. H. HAWES, Seventh Infantry, N. Y. S. M., is released from arrest, and will report for duty to his regimental commander.

COL. LYNCH ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

In General Orders No. 1, Col. THOS. LYNCH, of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, announces that, in pursuance of orders from general headquarters, he assumes command of the First Brigade, by virtue of rank. Headquarters are temporarily established at the armory of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. G., northwest corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Commandants of regiments in this brigade will transmit to these headquarters a roster of their field, line and staff officers, on or before the 5th proximo. The brigade staff will report to the Colonel commanding, personally or by letter, on receipt of this order. All orders and appointments made by Gen. SPICER will remain in full force and operation until otherwise modified or annulled. Capt. THOMAS SINNOTT will assume command of the Seventy-seventh Regiment on receipt of this order.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

Agreeably to General Orders No. 2, The several regiments of this brigade will parade for annual inspection and review as follows: the Second Regiment at Tompkins square, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Seventy-first Regiment at same place and day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Seventy-seventh Regiment at Tompkins square, on Thursday, the 25th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Ninety-ninth Regiment at same place and day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Seventy-third Regiment on the Parade ground at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, at 12 o'clock M. The brigade staff will attend the inspection of the several regiments of this brigade.

INSPECTION ORDERS FOR THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. J. M. VARIAN, (of the Eighth Regiment,) announces in General Orders No. 1, that as Senior Colonel in the Third Brigade, and in accordance with orders from general headquarters, he has assumed command of that Brigade. The following is an abstract of the orders: Commandants of regiments will, on receipt of this order, forward to brigade headquarters a roster of their commissioned officers, giving names, rank and place of residence. Lieut.-Col. O. F. WENTWORTH will assume command of the Eighth Regiment. So much of general orders from headquarters of this brigade, dated Sept. 10, 1866, as applies to First, Eighth and Ninth regiments, and the brigade staff, is hereby countermanded. The First, Eighth and Ninth regiments of this brigade are hereby ordered to parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for annual inspection and review, on Tompkins-square, as follows: The Eighth Regiment, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock, P. M.; the Ninth Regiment, on Friday, Oct. 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M.; the First Regiment, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Agreeably to paragraph No. 133 of the "Military Code of the State of New-York," no person can be inspected in the ranks of any company in either of the regiments of this brigade, unless fully uniformed, armed and equipped. Officers of the brigade staff, armed and equipped, will report to the commanding officer, (dismounted,) at headquarters, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 9:45 A. M., and on the days designated for the inspection of the First, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments, at 12:45 P. M. The Staff, will also report, on receipt of this order, in writing, the rank and residence of each, at brigade headquarters.

A QUIET HINT.

The orders for the inspections in the Third Brigade were published in the TIMES last Sunday, and the Ninth Regiment was apparently omitted, thereby exciting surprise in the minds of the members of that rising command. The truth of the matter is simply this, copies of official orders are seldom sent to the TIMES for publication, and if at all, frequently too late for insertion in the proper place. The Third Brigade order not being received in its original form, was clipped from an evening journal, in which the omission of the Ninth Regiment had accidentally been made by the compositor. We have repeatedly spoken of the utter negligence of the Division and Brigade Inspectors and Adjutant-General in this matter, and several of the regimental adjutants are also careless. Copies of official orders, whether they pertain to the divisions, brigades, regiments, or even companies, receive all due attention at our hands, and if commandants of every rank will only see that the TIMES is favored with early copies of future orders they will materially lighten our labors and obviate mistakes or apparent slurs upon individual commands.

EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT AT DELHI.

The Eighteenth Brigade, New-York State National Guard, held their first annual encampment and parade at Delhi, N. Y., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 20th, 21st and 22d insts. Of the encampment the *Delaware Gazette* says:

Though the weather was unpleasant the greater portion of the time, yet the men submitted to much consequent exposure to pelting rain, with little murmuring and far more patiently than we would have supposed they would, considering this was their first experiment in camp life. On Thursday the sun shone brightly, and a large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the parade, upon which occasion Major N. HINMAN, the Judge Advocate, addressed the Brigade, in a very eloquent speech, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. On Friday Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and staff appeared upon the ground, and the brigade was reviewed by the Major-General Comanding, who, after the review, addressed to them a few brief but pertinent remarks. Gen. BURNSIDE was warmly applauded, and retired from the field with his staff, after which the Major-General's salute of thirteen guns was fired.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the tents were struck, and soon thereafter all traces of the military pageant had vanished.

PARADE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The annual parade of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, of the Eighteenth Brigade, was held on the Fair Grounds in Schoharie village on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th insts., Col. A. H. FERGUSON in command. On Monday evening the Schoharie Cornet Band serenaded Col. FERGUSON, who acknowledged the compliment. Col. FERGUSON has been but a short time in command, and though an entire stranger to most of the regiment, has already succeeded in gaining the good will of his command. The regiment was reviewed on Tuesday afternoon by Brig.-Gen. DANFORTH and Staff, and a large assemblage of spectators was present to witness the ceremonies, the day being a most delightful one. Chaplain's exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. VAN HAUSEN, the regimental Chaplain, after which the officers and men were addressed by Major N. P. HINMAN, the Brigade Judge Advocate. This gentleman makes too many speeches for a good soldier. After review the regiment was drilled for an hour or two in movements of the line, and then dismissed. During the evening the regimental band visited the Mansion House for the purpose of paying the compliment of a serenade to Brig.-Gen. DANFORTH, who welcomed them in a few happy words.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT ONEONTA.

The Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Regiments held an encampment at Oneonta, Otsego County, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d insts., and the affair was in every way a success. The commands arrived on the ground during the afternoon of the 17th, and camp was pitched in good time. After tattoo a heavy storm of rain came on and continued all night. On the 18th guard was mounted in good style despite the rain. A correspondent of the Cherry Valley *Gazette* thus describes the concluding scenes:

"At 10 A. M. the brigade turned out for dress parade and drill, remaining out until 12 o'clock, the rain having nearly ceased falling, but commenced again at noon and continued until near night. At 5:30 P. M. dress parade and dismissed for the night. All night, rain! rain! rain! The forenoon of the 19th, ditto! At 11 o'clock, however, it held up partially, and a review was ordered. All were soon in line, and wheeling into column by platoon, marched around the extensive field, past the reviewing officer, Brig.-Gen. GEO. S. BACHELLER, Inspector-General of the State, the band playing a national air. After dinner arrangements were made to allow the men to visit the Circus. It was finally decided that the Forty-first should go in the afternoon and the Thirty-ninth in the evening. The agent came on the ground and made the offer to let them in for $100 each regiment, or half-price per man, as they preferred. The Forty-first raised the $100, and off they went, merry as school-boys just let loose. The Thirty-ninth preferred the half-price per man, and went in that way. These arrangements made quite a hue and cry among the ever-busy outsiders, who soon twisted it so as to appear that Gen. BURNSIDE received $100 for allowing the men to go! and that report traveled all the way to Cherry Valley before the next day's sunset.

On Thursday at noon Gov. FENTON and Staff came on the ground, having left Albany for the purpose of visiting the encampment. The brigade was reviewed by the Governor in person, after which the regiments were massed in close column of divisions by Col. M. J. HUBBARD, Acting Brigadier. The Governor then came forward, and after being introduced by Gen. BURNSIDE, proceeded to briefly address the officers and men, complimenting them very highly on their military appearance.

On Friday, 21st, as the rain continued to pour down in torrents, a consultation of officers was held, when it was unanimously decided to let all go to their homes who felt so disposed. Accordingly, about two-thirds of the men packed up and started for the depot. Most of them succeeded in getting on the train, although quite a number came back to camp and remained until the early morning train. Among them was Capt. FELLOWS and nearly all the Cooperstown company, and a jolly good time they had."

The writer, after this whimsical account of a still more whimsical affair, very sensibly closes by saying:

"If there is to be any improvement in the drill and discipline of the militia, these encampments afford the way to bring it about. Do not take the men to a barroom to drink and carouse a day or two as heretofore, but take them to a well organized camp, away from the reach of gamblers and other temptations, where they at once see and feel that they are soldiers and not rowdies. They have now learned that they can live in a tent, and even sleep on the wet ground, and receive no injury whatever. Let us all profit by the lesson, and in future have no fear or dread of a week in camp."

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst., upward of fifty members of the late One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, took the cars on the Binghamton Railroad for Cortland, to participate in the second anniversary of the regiment's departure for the seat of war. At the depot in Cortland, the Syracusans were met by portions of Companies F, G and B, of Cortland, Marathon and Homer, respectively, and a detachment of the Seventy-sixth Regiment National Guard, by whom they were escorted to the Messenger House, where greetings were exchanged; thence the body proceeded to Messenger's Hall, where the Association was organized for business. After several committees were appointed, the Association adjourned for dinner at the Messenger House, where about two hundred of the members sat down and did soldiers' justice to the excellent dinner provided by Mr. COPELAND. Among the toasts offered was the following:

"The men who did not wear shoulder straps—who wore poor clothes—lived on army rations—the privates of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth."

After dinner the transaction of business was resumed, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected. After the adoption of resolutions setting forth the purposes and aims of the Association, the meeting adjourned to meet September 23, 1867, at Baldwinsville.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

In the Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves) the following appointments are announced by Col. HULL: Henry N. Brown, to be Sergeant-Major, *vice* L. M. Lange, relieved; Morris H. Beck, to be Commissary-Sergeant—original vacancy; James Jollie, to be Hospital Steward, *vice* Charles B. Gregory, relieved; Jas. Watson, to be Ordnance Sergeant, *vice* Chas. Schatler, relieved; Lawrence S. Kane, to be Color-Sergeant—original vacancy. The above non-commissioned officers will rank from Sept. 24, 1866.

HOMER W. SEARL, formerly Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who now carries in his person three rebel bullets, received at Port Hudson, La., and at Opequan, Va., has been breveted Major of Volunteers by Gov. FENTON, for gallant and meritorious services.

At a meeting held on Friday, the 21st inst., at the City Hall, Albany, Col. GEO. W. WARREN, late Colonel of the old Third Regiment, was unanimously elected Captain of the "Townsend National Zouaves." This regiment promises to be one of the finest military organizations, both in drill and discipline, in the Capital, as the members all have seen service.

Capt. FRANK J. SHAVER, late of Syracuse, now of Troy, and formerly of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, has been breveted Major by Gov. FENTON, for gallant and distinguished conduct on many of the battle-fields of the late war. He entered the army as a private soldier in the old Third New-York Infantry, and remained with that and the Tenth Cavalry to the close of the war.

The new band recently organized for the Thirty-seventh Regiment gave a very successful rehearsal on the afternoon of the 24th inst., at Brooks' Assembly Rooms. The occasion was an interesting one from the presence of so many leading officers of the division. Col. FARRAR deserves to succeed with his regiment, and if hard work will accomplish success he is the right man to do it. Have courage, gentlemen of the Thirty-seventh.

The Troy *Press* states that the removal of Gen. DARIUS ALLEN from the command of the Tenth Brigade created quite a flutter in military circles in that city and vicinity. Col. N. S. MILLER is now in temporary command of the brigade.

Mr. FREDERICK GUSCETTI, well known to our readers as a daring and heroic soldier, who was wounded twenty-four times during the late war, has opened an office at Nos. 31 and 33 Nassau-street, as interpreter and translator, his thorough knowledge of several languages well fitting him for such an occupation.

Mr. SAMUEL COWDREY having been appointed Adjutant of the Seventeenth Regiment, Col. CLARK announces that fact in recent orders, and also that HENRY BERGER, G Company, and JOHN TOBIN, C Company, have been appointed Color-Sergeants.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment will go into camp at Ballston, N. Y., on the 8th of October, and continue until the 11th. The *Saratogian* says that Gen. CARR, of Troy, will be present to review it. Gov. FENTON and Staff will also visit the camp for inspection and review.

It is understood that Col. COX, of the Twenty-second Regiment, intends resigning that position, if he has not already done so. His reasons for this step do not appear, but increasing business engagements are presumed to be the principal cause. Maj.-Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, formerly of the Fifth N. Y. Zouaves, and the IRA HARRIS Cavalry (KILPATRICK'S Regiment,) is spoken of as his probable successor. A better choice could not be made.

Queens County Agricultural Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of this Society came off on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of Sept. 27, 28 and 29. This Society has recently taken a new start, and judging from their record for a few months past, they promise to excel any other county agricultural society in the Empire State. Under the enthusiastic, indefatigable and judicious engineering of the Corresponding Secretary, JOHN HAROLD, of Hempstead, the Queens County Society have secured about forty acres of ground on the plains of Long Island, near the little hamlet of Mineola, which has been inclosed by a high board fence, with permanent sheds on one side, for the exhibition of neat cattle, sheep of all kinds, swine and poultry, while on the other side is a long row of stables for horses. A neat and commodious building has also been erected on one side of the grounds as the business office. Within the inclosure is a neat and tasty agricultural and domestic hall for the accommodation of the in-door exhibitors. An excellent parade track—not for *horse trotting*—has been prepared for the exhibition of prize animals and for pleasure riding; and one of the most commendable features of the grounds is, embellishing the inclosure with clumps of evergreen trees. This idea is particularly worthy of high commendation, and needs only to be suggested to be imitated by other societies. In close proximity to the Secretary's office are some twenty commodious horse and carriage sheds, owned by individuals, where they may take refuge in a storm, or find protection from the noon-day sun in Summer. The beginning is excellent, and the commendable zeal and enterprise manifested in the success of this Society reflect great credit on the intelligence of the farmers of Queens County. This forty acres was donated to the Society by the town of Hempstead.

As we have always heard Long Island denounced as a barren, unproductive and almost heaven-forsaken portion of the Creator's universe, we were much surprised at the excellence of the soil for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and also at the commendable enterprise of most of the farmers of Queens County. We were assured that eight weeks ago the entire grounds were undistinguished by even a stake, a tree or fence-post from other portions of the broad and uncultivated plain belonging to the town. Had the Society commenced this new enterprise months ago, and made suitable efforts to notify and entertain a few thousands of the wealthy devotees of pleasure in New-York City and Brooklyn, the beautiful inclosure of the Queens County Agricultural Society would have been literally thronged with visitors and exhibitors, as the ride from the South Ferry, by the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, through the delightful Atlantic-avenue, embellished with two rows of beautiful trees, would afford unspeakable pleasure to those who have been pent up in the City for months past. As we beheld these vast plains, unoccupied and lying there an uncultivated waste, we could but think what a noble act of philanthropy it would be if our City authorities would purchase this vast territory of excellent soil and provide delightful homes for the thousands of our City who are dragging out a miserable existence, more intolerable than an ignominious death, simply for the want of a little spot of ground and the fresh breezes from the green hills.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

The exhibition of farm implements was exceedingly creditable to the farmers of Queens County, although the number of implements might have been much larger with a little effort on the part of the managers of the Fair. The implements that attracted about as much attention as any other was a common plow, attached to the tongue of a two-wheeled cart, on which the driver rides when plowing. It is not a patent, and was got up by THOS. B. NUTTING, Brooklyn, for his own accommodation. It was said to operate very effectively, and to cut the furrows of a very uniform depth and width. E. Y. and A. W. JEROME, Mineola, had on exhibition a fine lot of cast, cast-steel plows with steel mold bounds and steel points. There was also a fine show of mowers and reapers. Beside these there were churns, corn-shellers, seed-planters, two new and improved styles of harrows, and lots of other hand tools and implements.

T. S. QUINLAN was represented by a long array of fine plows of various patterns, among which were the Mapes' sub-soil plow, and another sub-soil plow with a flange on the side of the standard, and a large variety of pulverizers, straw and root cutters, and other tools and farm implements, among which was a combined harrow and clod-crusher. ISAAC HICKS & SON were represented by an excellent corn-sheller, separator and winnower, and a great labor-saving machine, not dubbed with a patent, for elevating hay and carrying the forkfuls to the farther end of the mow, even if it is three hundred feet long, by one horse and grappling-fork.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

The show of fruit of all kinds—except peaches—far transcended the exhibition of the New-York State Agricultural Society, at Saratoga Springs. The number of pears was large, and the specimens, for the most part, were exceedingly fine and smooth and of extraordinary size. We cannot forbear to mention the fine display of pears by GEO. B. UNDERHILL, of Locust Valley, among which were twenty Duchess d'Angouleme pears, weighing twenty pounds. Such large, smooth and delicious clusters of grapes we never before met with. The pears, apples and other fruit on the table appropriated to ISAAC HICKS & SONS, who by the way took the first prize on grapes, showed that the orchards and vineyards on Long Island are not to be excelled by the far-famed fruit regions of Western New-York. And then such superb vegetables—such plump pumpkins and squashes, such huge beets and carrots, such large cabbage heads and huge cauliflowers, mammoth egg plants, bunches of celery and other mammoth vegetables, we did not dream could ever be produced on Long Island by the most judicious cultivation and fertilization of the soil. We have often seen fine barrels and bags of white wheat, oats and barley and Indian corn at the State Fair, but never met with specimens that would excel the exhibition at the Queens County Fair. The display of vegetables demonstrated conclusively what can be done on the soil of Long Island, by the application of such manure as the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn furnish in untold quantities. In almost every locality the soil is well-adapted to the growing of all kinds of vegetables; and experience proves that all that is required is, to pulverize thoroughly and put in a liberal dressing of stable manure to obtain vegetables of mammoth size. Some of the largest were produced by the application of BAUGH'S raw bone manure, which has been used with eminently good results.

EXHIBITION OF POULTRY.

We attended the exhibition of the New-York State Agricultural Society at Saratoga Springs, and was exceedingly surprised to see an exhibition of improved breeds of poultry at the Queens County Fair, fully equal, and in some respects superior to the show of the former Society. To give the reader a fair idea of the show of poultry, let us enumerate the principal cages. We commence with a cage of Muscovy ducks of some eight or ten in number. Then comes a cage of White Bantams, a pair of Dominique gallivaceous fowls, and a cage of fine-looking Game fowls. Next to these is a cage of large Bronze turkeys, said to weigh 48 lbs. each. Above this cage stands a trio of White-faced Black Spanish fowls. Then follows a cage of large Bremen geese, and cage of common geese, and an old Muscovy duck with a young brood. Adjoining these were a cage of Black Spanish fowls, several cages of grade fowls, a cage of White Poland geese, a cage of white China geese, a lot of Seabright bantams, a cage of Leghorn fowls, a cage of English pheasants, a pair of white Shanghais, a cage of common ducks, another lot of Muscovys, a cage of gray Guineas and some white Guinea fowls, a cage of large white Muscovy ducks, a lot of pea fowls, a cage of Dorking fowls, a cage of Neapolitan fowls, a fine pair of wild geese, a cage of beautiful rabbits—although these do not happen to be fowls—a cage of black pigeons, a cage of white ones, a cage of tumbler pigeons, more wild geese, very large; a pair of fine Aylesbury ducks, a cage of golden Poland fowls, a cage of beautiful fan-tailed white pigons, a cage of fine Leghorn fowls, more white China geese, a cage of fine Bramah fowls, a cage of the Murphy grays, a pair of fine-looking Bolton grays, more turkeys and doves, and several cages of large and beautiful Brama Pootra fowls.

SHOW OF NEAT CATTLE AND HORSES.

As there are so many fine horses reared on Long Island, it may be taken for granted, and safely, that the exhibition of horses was superior to the shows of our County Agricultural Societies generally.

Although the neat cattle were not so fat as those shown at the Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society, they were not inferior, in point of beautiful form and symmetry, to the short-horn Durhams, Devons, Alderneys and Ayrshires that bore off the prizes at the State Fair.

The show of sheep and swine was very creditable, although not so large as it should have been in that county.

ADDRESSES.

On Friday, P. M., short and pointed addresses were delivered by Hon. T. A. KING, A. T. SPOONER, —— NORTON, Dr. UNDERHILL of Westchester County, and SAMUEL T. TABER, President of the Society. Every one of the above gentlemen made a brief, pertinent speech a few minutes long; and let us record to their praise that they all stopped speaking when they had no more to say, without spoiling what they had uttered by a long, prosy oration of unprofitable length about nothing. Usually, some D. D., or LL. D., or Professor, is selected to deliver the address, who bores his hearers with a long and uninteresting disquisition on almost everything that is destitute of any interest, until they are all weary, and wish every sentence were the last. A brief address on some practical subject, by a practical man, could not fail to exert an excellent influence on all who may be connected with such exhibitions. From what we know and have seen of the resources, facilities and developments of other counties, we think that Queens County stands unrivaled among the sister counties of the Empire State.

In every point of view, even financially, we believe the officers of that Society are satisfied with the gratifying success of their first efforts, on their own fair grounds.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

Opening To-morrow Night—The Proposed Plan of Operations.

The Board of Education will to-morrow evening formally open an Evening High School, in Grammar-School Building No. 35, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The public are invited to attend the opening exercises.

The design of the Board, in establishing this School, is to afford the young men of the City facilities for obtaining, free of cost, a higher education than that given in the ordinary evening schools, with the view to increase their intelligence and usefulness as citizens, and enable them to acquire the greatest practical skill in their several vocations. The course of study has been arranged specially to meet the wants of those engaged in mechanical and commercial pursuits, and will comprehend, beside the usual branches of an English education, practical mathematics (including surveying and navigation), bookkeeping, and mechanical, architectural and free-hand drawing. French, German and Spanish will be taught when classes are formed sufficiently large to warrant the employment of special instructors for them.

It is proposed to conduct this school in a liberal spirit, so as to afford to every student the opportunity to pursue, at his own option, any of the branches taught in the institution, provided he attends the class or classes with which he is connected, with regularity and punctuality.

Special pains will be taken to provide for all who attend the school, instruction in the history of the country, and in political science, embracing the fundamental principles and requirements of constitutional and municipal law; it being deemed essential that our common school system should accomplish more than has hitherto been found practicable, to fit the youth of the great metropolis to discharge aright the duties which will devolve upon them as American citizens, and thus to strengthen the foundations of our republican institutions.

The school has been placed under the charge of THOMAS HUNTER, Esq., Principal of Grammar School No. 35, and able and experienced instructors have been appointed in the different departments of study. All needful appliances will be furnished, and no effort or expense will be spared in order to make the school thoroughly efficient and successful.

After the formal opening of the school, on Monday evening, the registry of pupils will immediately commence, and the regular course of instruction will begin as soon thereafter as the classes can be formed.

This school is designed particularly for those young men whose daily avocations do not admit of their attendance upon the day schools, and for those who, having mastered the branches taught in the ordinary evening schools desire to prosecute their studies still further. The young men of the City, will, doubtless, appreciate this attention to their wants, and we do not doubt but the Board of Education will find it necessary to open still more of these evening high schools.

Edward Everett on New-York in Cholera Time, 1832.

In the year 1832, when this City was visited by the cholera pestilence, our medical and scientific men having studied the subject but very superficially, they were very illy prepared to suggest any antidote to the disease or any plan for the decrease of its virulence. Hence there was a panic. Owing to the wise measures of our Board of Health, and the scientific resources at its command, our people were fortified against panic in 1866. On this subject the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT made allusion in a speech delivered at a Quarantine and Sanitary banquet given at the Revere House, in Boston, on the 16th of June, 1860. He gave the following description of New-York as it appeared to him on the day of the greatest mortality from cholera in 1832: "It was in the month of July, 1832. Congress adjourned on the 16th. On Friday, the 20th, I arrived with my family—three adults and four children—at Jersey City, then a very inconsiderable place, and furnished but scanty accommodation for strangers. The regular communication between New-York and the East had ceased; no boat returned from Providence on Saturday. Several members of Congress with their families were, like myself, detained at Jersey City, and as the panic was rapidly spreading, and threatened to cut off travel by land as well as water, the state of things was of no little concern and gravity. On Saturday, the 21st, partly to while away the weary hours, partly from a desire to see a great city under visitation of a fearful epidemic, I determined to cross over to New-York. The ferry boat still plied occasionally in the course of the day. I had read the account of the plague of Athens, by THUCYDIDES; of that of Florence, by BOCCACCIO; of that of London, by DE FOE. I was desirous of seeing our own great Metropolis under similar circumstances. Concealing from my family and friends the cause of my disappearance, I crossed the ferry and walked through Cortlandt-street, far up Broadway. There was a greater life and movement in the streets than I expected to find, but it was still a most mournful sight. Business seemed almost wholly at a stand; more than half the population had gone into the country; many houses and shops were shut up; ready-made coffins were exposed at every corner. It happened to be the day of the greatest mortality—two hundred and twelve persons had died that day. The cold gripe of death was upon the heart of the great City; terror aggravated the ravages of disease; and all the energy, the resource, the vitality of the mighty Metropolis quailed for a time before the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day. It was a sight never to be forgotten."

National Local Preachers' Convention.

The ninth annual Convention of the local preachers of the Methodist Church met yesterday afternoon in the Fleet-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn. At the opening exercises over one hundred delegates were present from all parts of the country. Many of the delegates presented a venerable appearance. Dr. A. G. ROBERTS and Hon. ISAAC R. COOK, of Baltimore, are among the oldest ministers. These local preachers have no regular churches, but are connected with the various churches as local or lay preachers—a reserve force. Some of them are ordained and are able preachers. Others once belonged to the Conferences, but on account of sickness or some other causes are now without regular churches. Scarcely an annual conference in the country would compare with this Local Preachers' Convention. The opening address of President COOK was a clear, concise statement of the aims of the local preachers of the United States. Rev. Dr. INSKIP was introduced as the representative of the preachers' meeting in New-York. He made an address of welcome to the delegates. Rev. Dr. PILLSBURY welcomed them to Brooklyn. Most of the Methodist churches in Brooklyn are to be supplied by the local preachers on Sunday, as well as many of the New-York churches. The order of exercises of the Convention is as follows: Prayer-meeting in the Fleet-street Church on Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M., preaching at 10:30 A. M., love-feast at 3 P. M., and addresses by delegates in the evening. On Monday the annual sermon will be preached at 10:30 o'clock, and a fellowship-meeting in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. The centenary services of the convention will be held on the last day in the Old John Street Church, New-York. The address will be delivered by the venerable Dr. ROBERTS, of Baltimore, followed by the English delegate, Mr. MCARTHUR. The closing exercise will take place in the evening of that day, and will consist of reminiscences and incidents of the century now closing. The following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, JOHN COTTIER, of New-York; Vice-President, T. P. COOK, of Baltimore; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. GOSS, of New-York; Treasurer, ABRAM MOONEY, of Troy, N. Y. These gentlemen were inducted into office.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RECENT FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD — AN ENGINEER ARRESTED.—On Thursday afternoon, the 27th inst., a flagman on the Hudson River Railroad, named WILLIAM BENDON, was killed at the intersection of Forty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, by being run over by the locomotive *Jessie*. Coroner WILDEY was duly notified, but owing to the absence of witnesses the proposed investigation was postponed until Tuesday next, the 2d proximo. The Coroner ascertaining that GEORGE BEST, the engineer in charge of the *Jessie* at the time of the occurrence, was guilty of carelessness, ordered his arrest by the Twenty-second Precinct Police, who will hold him in custody until the inquest is concluded. BEST stated, after his arrest, that he saw the deceased flagman standing off the track with his flag, and at that moment he (BEST) stooped down to see how much water yet remained in the boiler, and when he got up he discovered that BENDON had been killed. Why deceased did not escape in time he did not know.

ENTERPRISE IN LUXURY.—The south end of LELAND'S Metropolitan Hotel has for many months been hidden from the vulgar gaze by an immense board fence, behind which were progressing sundry improvements not then designed for general scrutiny. A few days since the screen was taken away, when was disclosed a store of enormous proportions, whose spacious windows revealed great piles of treasure beyond the easy computation of ordinary minds. Silverware in profusion, diamonds in extravagant measure, beautiful bronzes and jewels of rarest virtue glistened beneath the glare of gas and shone with the radiance of a sunbeam. As a simple step in the onward march of improvement on our principal thoroughfare, this enterprise of Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING, and WM. GALE, JR., is significant and worthy of public comment. When a people are prepared to encourage their merchants in such lavish outlay, such minuteness and breadth of costly preparation as are here evinced, they may well lay claim to the title of a prosperous community.

THE THIRD-AVENUE ASSAULT—ARREST OF CULLEN.—Roundsman BUCKLEY and Officer MAHONEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested JAMES CULLEN, *alias* Curley, on Friday evening. It will be remembered that a brutal assault was made upon Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSSE, by a gang of rowdies, at her lager-bear saloon, No. 321 Third-avenue, and such injuries inflicted as to place her life in jeopardy. A full report of the *ante-mortem* examination of Mrs. RUSSE appeared in yesterday's TIMES. Yesterday morning CULLEN, who is charged with being the principal in the assault, was arraigned before Coroner NAUMANN, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer the charge at the reassembling of the Grand Jury. PATRICK LOONIE, of No. 431 East Fifty-second-street, became his surety, he being under bail himself for participation in the assault. At the latest accounts Mrs. RUSSE was in a fair way for recovery.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—This Company have just completed a new and commodious passenger and freight depot at the foot of Peck-slip, on the site of the buildings which were recently destroyed by fire. The various offices are located on the second floor, comfortably arranged for the transaction of business and of easy access. The Company possess a river frontage of 200 feet and 300 feet depth of pier, affording excellent facilities for receiving and discharging freight. Two commodious first-class boats leave each end of the route daily, making freight connections with nearly all the New-England railroads. The Company manifest a degree of enterprise in catering for the public worthy of imitation.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.—An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature appointing a Commission for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway, between the Battery and Fourteenth-street. The Commissioners are the members of the Croton Aqueduct Board and Messrs. WILLIAM T. BLACK and GUY R. PELTON. They are authorized to advertise for proposals for improving the pavement and to let the work to the lowest responsible bidder. They are not limited in their expenditures, but the amount required is to be inserted by the Comptroller in the annual Tax Levy. Several proposals for the work have already been sent in, and in a few days they will be opened and laid before the Commissioners.

THE CHOLERA.—The following cases of cholera were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday: JOHN WALKER, aged 38 years, German, No. 41½ Thomas-street; KATE BOWEN, aged 34 years, No. 350 Canal-street; BARTHOLOMEW MURPHY, aged 30 years, Ireland, laborer, No. 198 First-avenue. The number of patients in the Battery Hospital is 6. Since last report there have been two deaths. Only one case was reported in Brooklyn yesterday, that of Mrs. JAMES HOGAN, No. 64 Front-street, who died last night.

PROF. BLOT'S LECTURES.—Prof. BLOT, the well-known lecturer on the "Art and Mystery of Cooking," leaves this City in a few days, on a lecturing tour. Commencing with Buffalo on the 3d of October, he will then visit Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., Boston, Providence, Hartford, New-Haven and many other cities, delivering a course of lectures in each.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 6 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 218 Greenwich-street, occupied by Messrs. HALL & BUCKELS, being caused by a clerk entering the vault with a light. A fire occurred there a few days ago caused by an explosion of some ether, and it is presumed that some of the gas remained in the vault, and it caught fire from the light. The clerk was seriously injured by flame. Damage to stock by water, $100.

A SPAN OF HORSES DROWNED.—At a late hour on Friday evening, a hackman, named JAMES MCAUDLA, left his carriage and horses standing on the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, while looking after fares. During his brief absence the horses became restive, and finally plunged into the river and were drowned. The driver estimates his loss at $1,500.

FIRE IN LISPENARD-STREET.—About 7 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 41 Lispenard-street, occupied by AUGUST WEBER, importer of porcelain and China. The firemen were soon on the ground, and extinguished the flames very quickly. Damage to stock, $1,500; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $200; owned by Mr. MONEYPENNY. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

READINGS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Mr. THOMAS BUCHANAN READ will give a reading from his own works, at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, at Islip, L. I.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—The National Express and Transportation Company have closed all their offices West and South this day, by order of the assignees.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXCISE CASES.—Two alleged violators of the Excise Law were arraigned before Justice DAILEY on Saturday. PATRICK KENNY, corner of South Fourth and Seventh streets, E. D., was ready for trial, but the prosecution failed to bring forward any evidence against him, and he was therefore discharged. A young man named HENRY SCHULTZ was arraigned on his second offence. He was convicted a few days ago of selling liquor for an unlicensed dealer named HENRY RANKIN, corner of Tenth and South Fourth-streets, and sent to the Penetentiary in default of paying a fine of $50. RANKIN, however, finally paid the fine imposed, and SCHULTZ obtained his liberty. On Friday night Officer SIMONS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, caught him again violating the law. He obtained an adjournment of examination on this second offence.

A ROPEWALK DESTROYED BY FIRE.—RUDD & SEMLER'S ropewalk, Flushing-avenue, near Wyckoff, E. D., was consumed by fire, with its contents, about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. A small stable attached to the ropewalk was also destroyed, and two valuable horses burnt to death. The entire loss is estimated at $6,000. Insured in Manhattan Company for $2,500. CHARLES HINMAN, employed in the ropewalk, was arrested by a policeman of the Forty-sixth Precinct on suspicion of firing the premises. HINMAN states that he was at work there at the time the fire broke out, and that it originated from the breaking of his lantern and the consequent ignition of some loose hemp. Justice WALTER held him to answer.

FIRE IN AN OIL FACTORY.—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the oil refinery of Messrs. KETCHUM & Co., at the foot of Smith-street, near Hamilton-avenue, resulting in damage to the extent of about $900. The fire originated in one of the large stills. One of the workmen, named FRANK DORAN, went into the still for the purpose of cleaning it, taking a lighted lamp; the gas which had escaped took fire, and DORAN was severely and perhaps dangerously burned. His injuries are of a supposed fatal character.

FIRE IN FULTON-AVENUE.—About 1:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire occurred in a brick building on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Nevins street, resulting in a loss to the extent of about $3,000 to stock and fixtures, and $1,000 to the building. The premises were occupied by Mr. AARON NAFUS as a grocery, and owned by M. A. JARVIS. Partially insured.

NOT POISONED.—The case of LUCY BUTLER, the colored woman who was alleged to have died from the effects of poison at her residence, No. 1 Garibaldi-row, E. D., on Friday morning, was yesterday thoroughly investigated by Coroner SMITH. No evidence of poison was found. The woman was a consumptive, and her death was hastened by excessive drinking.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A NAVAL OFFICER.—Mr. N. B. WALKER, of the United States frigate *Madawaska*, was severely injured on Friday, while riding in a carriage near Fort Hamilton, having been thrown out in consequence of the horses running away. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, and thence to the vessel to which he is attached.

CALL.—Rev. WM. F. V. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the South Congregational Society in Concord, N. H., as the successor of Rev. HENRY E. PARKER, now Professor of Latin in Dartmouth College.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE.—The total number of arrests during the week ending Saturday, 29th inst., was 491, for offences varying from manslaughter to petty larceny.

STATEN ISLAND.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—Under the directions of Mr. E. S. POTTER, architect, and Mr. CROWCROFT, mason, the work on the Memorial Church to MR'S WARD, at Edgewater, Staten Island, is so far advanced, that yesterday morning it was deemed fitting to duly lay the corner-stone. At 11 o'clock A. M., the procession reached the spot chosen for the building,—an elevation commanding a fine view of New-York Harbor, with its various islands. Right Reverend Dr. POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese, was followed first by the clergy, in their canonical robes, then by the wardens and vestry of the new parish and a large number of its members and friends, and made a very imposing spectacle, to witness which an attentive crowd of the residents of the village had already assembled. After suitable prayers had been offered that God would accept the offering, the Bishop made a few feeling remarks in his usual effective style; and was followed by Dr. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, of Trinity Church, Brooklyn. The reverend speakers alluded to the commanding position of the proposed sacred edifice "set on a hill," and trusted it might ever be a beacon light to all around it. Erected by Hon. ALBERT WARD, late County Judge, in memory of a beloved sister, whose good report will thus be indeed "in all the churches," it was confidently hoped that the custom of individuals making personal thank-offerings to the Lord, so common in England, would be here more widely imitated. There were present and assisting in these impressive ceremonies the whole parish school, which sang a hymn suited to the occasion, and also Rev. Dr. HALLAM, of Middletown, Conn.; Dr. JAMES H. YOUNG, Assistant Minister at St. John's Chapel; EDMOND ROWLAND, of Goshen; PIERRE IRVING, of Staten Island, and one other. The building is 43 feet wide and 110 feet long. The height of the roof is 50 feet, and of the steeple 130 feet. The materials of which it is constructed are the common granite of the island, relieved with Connecticut stone. The principal windows are to be filled in with elaborate stone tracery. The east window will represent Our Blessed Saviour and His twelve Apostles, designed by the celebrated IVERBECK, imported from Germany. All the other windows are to be filled with richly stained glass. The church will comfortably seat six hundred. The Episcopal Church is rapidly increasing on Staten Island; and this will make the second church edifice erected within a single year, the other being at Eltingville.

RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Richmond County Agricultural Fair closed last (Saturday) night. It has been open for three days, and has proved a most decided success. Thousands of people attended it, and the most marked interest was taken in everything appertaining to the exhibition. The display of all kinds of fruits and vegetables was most excellent, and that of choice and beautiful flowers superb. The display of cattle and horses and farming implements was also very fine, and shows that Richmond County, if she chooses, can excel her sister counties in these departments. Some very fast time was made by some Staten Island "trotters," and some owners of New-York and Long Island horses who came down here expressly to show the owners of Staten Island horses what "fast nags" were, had to retire from the field "beaten," and own up they found matters rather different from what they expected. Counsellor WRETH delivered an address this afternoon, and awarded the various premiums, and was followed in some eloquent closing remarks by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.
Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 383 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.
Mrs. S. FRITH.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DIED.

CANDA.—On Friday morning, Sept. 28, ANGELA C. MORA, wife of Ferdinand E. Canda, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, D. De Goicouria, No. 127 East 12th-st. Service at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., at 1 o'clock.

CONNOR.—On Saturday, Sept. 29, EZRA S., son of Charles and Rachel Connor.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURRIE.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM, son of the late James Currie, of this City, aged 21 years and 1 month.

Funeral services at the Chapel at Greenwood Cemetery on Monday, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends will please attend without further invitation.

DYKERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 29, of disease of the heart, JOHN H. DYKERS, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDGAR.—Suddenly, THEODORE, son of A. S. and J. A. Edgar, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 Boorman-place, West 33d-st.

FLEET.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Fifth Day, the 27th inst., LYDIA SEAMAN, wife of J. Gardiner Fleet, and daughter of the late Andries Seaman, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 159 East 18th-st., on First Day, (Sunday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at West Farms, on Thursday, Sept. 27, HENRY L., eldest son of Anne E. and Dr. Norman K. Freeman, aged 23 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents. Carriages will wait at Tremont Station to meet the 12:16 train from 42d-st. Station, Harlem Railroad.

MCKEEVER.—At Chicago, on Sunday, Sept. 23, WILLIAM MCKEEVER, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock.

NESMITH.—On Saturday, Sept. 29, GEORGE WASHINGTON, infant son of Henry E. and Sarah H. Nesmith, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, Geo. W. Baxter, Esq., No. 52 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2½ P. M.

PINKNEY.—At Danbury, Conn., on Saturday morning, Sept. 29, ELIZA, relict of the late William T. Pinkney, of this City, aged 62 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ST. JOHN.—Drowned, supposed on Saturday, Sept. 8, GEORGE G. ST. JOHN, printer, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, of New-York Typhographical Union No. 6, and the craft generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph Plows, No. 109 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

STANLEY.—On Friday, Sept. 28, CLARA, daughter of John T. and Mary A. Stanley, aged 7 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 151 East 25th-st.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 29, of inflammation of the bowels, HENRY DEMING, son of John T. and Julia G. Sherman, and grandson of the late Frederick Deming.

Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 177 Henry-st.

SNOW.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, of disease of the heart, GEORGE M. SNOW, of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 66 Madison-av., on Monday, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE LATE WM. C. MCKEEVER.

At a meeting of the Mutual Base Ball Club, of the City of New-York, held at the Club Room, Hoboken, on Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with feelings of profound and unfeigned sorrow of the tragical and untimely death of our cherished associate WILLIAM C. MCKEEVER, which took place in the City of Chicago, on the 23d day of September, 1866, the result of a mystery, which, perhaps, may never be revealed, it becomes us, in view of the esteem and friendship in which he was ever unanimously held by this Club that a suitable expression of our sorrow should be pronounced by resolutions thereof, it is therefore

Resolved, That in WILLIAM C. MCKEEVER we ever found every attribute of a noble and exalted manhood. He was generous to his friends and charitable to his opponents—enemies he had none. His virtues were many and his faults but few, and he was ever animated by a desire in every enterprise of his life to deal justly and honorably with all men, and hence he won not only the respect but the sincere admiration and esteem of all who knew him. He was quick to resent a wrong offered to himself or his friends, and speedy to repair an injury, which it seldom fell to his lot to inflict.

His interest in our national game of base ball was active and earnest, and he largely contributed to place it upon its present popular standard by the example he set for others to emulate; and the spirit he manifested in the popular sports of America was closely identifying him with the leading patrons of the turf, among whom he was recognized as a worthy associate. He was starting out in the morning of a glorious career; his sun rose brightly, but alas! the night came too soon, and he was overcome by the cloud of Death ere he had reached his meridian, and the fell hand of the Destroyer which has wrought this woe but makes us the more fully realize that in the midst of life we are in death.

He was the sole support of an aged mother, whose hopes were centered in this son, and he ever was proud that it was his privilege to contribute to that mother's comfort; and the gloom that has been cast over her widowed heart can find consolation only in the sad remembrance of the virtues of that son, whose frailties were so few that they could not be discovered, and of whom it may be justly said—

"No further seek his merits to disclose or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
There they alike in trembling hope repose in the bosom of his Father and his God."

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved mother and family our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral ceremonies in a body, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of the club for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to his family, and the original preserved by this club as a memento of our deceased associate.

NOTICE.

The members of the Mutual Base Ball Club are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Wm. A. Jennings, No. 397 Hudson-street, on Monday, the 1st inst., at 11½ A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, WM. C. MCKEEVER.

The base ball fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

By order, JOHN WILDEY, President.
WM. H. DONGAN, Secretary.

OFFICIAL—[No. 89.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 11 East River, aged about forty-five years, black hair, dressed as follows: no hat, dark coat, no vest, dark pants, good boots, white socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE A SERIES OF meetings for young men held at the EIGHTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near the 8th-av., beginning SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, and continuing every evening throughout the week, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
SUNDAY—Sermon to Young Men by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS.
MONDAY—Prayer and Experience Meeting.
TUESDAY—Addresses to Young Men by eminent speakers.
WEDNESDAY—Prayer Meeting.
THURSDAY—Lecture to Young Men by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEE.
FRIDAY—A Conference Meeting conducted by Young Men, and open to all.
Persons of all ages are cordially invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of Christ*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject—*The Baptism of Fire*. Evening service followed by Prayer Meeting. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH—41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Public services are held every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SABBATH EVENING, 30th inst., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will give the third of his series of discourses to young men on the Parable of the Prodigal Son—*The Prodigal's Return*. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency, order and singing of these children.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at the Chapel, Palace Hall, 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M. The evening discourse at the Church will be upon the late meeting of the A. B. C. F. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PULPIT will be occupied both morning and evening by delegates to the National Local Preachers' Association. Evening services at 7½; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Seats free. PHILIP PHILLIPS will conduct the singing in the evening.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, OF DUBLIN, will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 30, 1866, MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, in Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, near Houston-st., on the *Organic Changes now Demanded in the Worship of the Church*, and on the *Blessed and Glorious Consequences Expected from It*. Seats free.

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY.—Tenth Annual Meeting. Sermon by Bishop WILLIAMS, in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., New-York, on SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The collection will be for the Sons of the Clergy Fund.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs. Service, with Divine assistance, TO-MORROW, (Sunday, 30th,) by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening: Fifth Article of our Creed—*The Third Day He Rose Again from the Dead.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector; service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the French Church Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. J. A. SPENCER, D. D., in the evening.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching as usual, corner Catherine and Madison sts., on 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Hell the Penalty of Unbelief*. The public are cordially invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR CORNER 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., Irish Delegate, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 10½ in the morning, and Rev. G. S. HARE, Pastor, in the evening, at 7½.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. DUTTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach.

AT WASHINGTON HALL—THIRD-AV., BEtween 125th and 126th sts.—The Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold Divine service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

THE COMING GLORY.—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach on Prophecy in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Coming Events as Foretold by Holy Prophets.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—A funeral sermon in memory of Joseph T. Williams, late elder of the Church, will be preached SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS STREET.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, THE VETERAN Reformer, will close his discourses at Ebbitt Hall, 33d-st. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Progressive Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M. Seats free and all invited.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER 34th-st. and 6th-av., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, pastor, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½. All are invited.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., PASTOR elect, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, the 30th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE SPEAKS FOR Spiritualists, Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Religion of Spiritualism* and *The Spiritual Government of the Universe*. Conference, 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of Spiritualism.*

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) Rev. P. MCCARTHY, of Richmond, Va., will preach SUNDAY, 30th inst., in the morning, at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. In the evening, second Lecture on the Prisoners of the Bible. Subject—*Samson.*

FORTIETH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Near Lexington-av.) Preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. E. ANNAN, of Cincinnati, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *History of the Church During the Five Years that he has been Pastor of it*. He will also preach and baptize at 7½ P. M.

MESSIAH E. A. CHURCH—7TH-AV., BEtween 11th and 12th sts.—Preaching on SABBATH three times, morning, afternoon and evening, by Elder J. H. CLARK, of New-Hampshire. Strangers are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st., M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d-avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and regularly every SUNDAY thereafter; seats free. Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Preaching to-morrow, by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. Opening Centenary Services on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY, MRS. HULL will speak at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Life for the Nation*. Discussion on *Spiritualism* at 3 P. M. Religio-philosophical lecture on *The Creation* at 8 P. M. A circle every Wednesday evening.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Rev. J. P. NUTTING will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the Evening Service. Sunday-school Concert at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, will preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. The seats are free. The public are respectfully invited.

LECTURE FOR JEWS ON THE FEAST of Tabernacles, in the large hall corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Free Episcopal service 10½ A. M. Jews and Gentiles are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., near 6th-av. Rector Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., near Irving-place.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of West 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will resume his pulpit on SUNDAY, Sept. 30; preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The Rector, Dr. IRVING, will preach morning and evening.

NORTHWEST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—In West 23d-st.; Rev. Mr. GANSE'S. This Church, which has been closed for repairs, will be open on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. WESTON at 7½ P.M.

REV. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., will preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. A. A. REINKE, PASTOR OF THE Moravian Protestant Episcopal congregation, will hold divine service at the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—(Episcopal)—Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ P. M. Strangers furnished with seats.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st.—Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. HUNTINGTON WILL PREACH in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO. 51 ANN-ST.
PAMPHLET BINDING.
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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

THE RISTORI HAT AND OTHER POPULAR novelties, introduced by WHITE in his elegant Fall styles, have won the admiration of the ladies, fascinated the Misses, and delighted the children of this great metropolis. Their sale is immense at No. 303 Canal-st. (three doors west of Broadway.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 29, 1866.

$1,400 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62	112	50 Del. & Hud. Canal	155½
4,000 do......Small	112½	20 do	155½
120,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65	109⅝	100 Boston W. P.	33½
6,000 do	109½	100 do......2d call	33½
55,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅜	400 Wyom. Val. Co.	40
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99⅜	300 Spruce Hill C.	4⅝
1500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅛	20 Pacific M. S. Co.	219
		300 New-York Cen.	113⅞
4,500 do...2d Ser.	106⅛	15 do	113½
1,000 do...3d Ser.	106⅛	1100 do	114
1,500 do......Small	106⅛	300 do	114⅛
6,000 Tenn. 6s, x-c	73	100 do	114⅛
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71¼	25 do......2d call	113
7,000 do	71½	31 Erie R.	80
14,000 do	71	400 do	80⅜
2,000 Cal. 7s	114⅛	400 do	80⅛
1,000 do	115	200 do	80¼
6,500 Virginia St. 6s	68¼	300 Erie R. P.	82
4,000 Va. 6s x-c...b30	47	5 do	81¼
7,000 N. Car. St. 6s	84⅜	1000 Reading R.	116¼
5,000 N. Car. 6s...x-c	65	400 do	116⅜
7,000 N. Car. N. Bs.	65	400 Mich. Cen. R.	115
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	81½	100 do	114½
		1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	84¼
280,000 O. & M. Cer.	29½	1000 do	85⅞
10,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76. Conv.	112¼	3000 do	86
		500 do	86⅛
1,000 Erie 3d M.	98⅛	400 do......s30	86
1,000 Harlem 3d M.	100	800 Ill. Central R.	123⅞
20,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅛
4,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st M	88¾	1500 do	89½
5,000 do	89	500 do	89
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	99	250 Chi. & N. W.	37¼
2,000 Tol. & W. Eq. B.	72	200 do......b10	37½
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99	1800 do	37⅜
25 Bank of Commerce	110	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	71⅛
25 Shoe & L. Bank	112	100 do	71⅛
25 Nassau Bank	105¾	500 do	71
5 Metro. Bank	120	1200 do	71⅛
5 do	120	200 do	71½
50 Continental Bank	102¾	400 do......s30	71⅛
50 Canton Co.	55	900 Chic. & R. I.	112
100 Cum. Coal P.	55⅛	600 do	111⅞
100 do	55	300 Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
100 do	56¼	100 do	46⅛
200 do	56	1000 P., Ft. W. & C.	107¾
600 West. U. Tel.	55	200 do	107⅞
200 do	54⅝	200 do	107⅝
200 do	54⅞	200 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	71
200 do......2d call	55	100 Chic. & Alt.	112¼
25 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	98	200 do......2d call	112⅝
		20 Chicago & Alt. P.	112¾
300 Quick. Min.	53	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	40
100 do......b10	53½	100 do	39⅝
100 do......b10	53½	500 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	75
200 Mar. Min.	13¼	400 do	74½
1000 Mar. Min. Pr.	30	1200 do	74⅞
100 do......b30	30	200 Chi. & G. E.	49
200 do	29⅞	200 do	48¾
100 Union Nav. Co.	108		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 US. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62	112	300 Erie Railroad	80⅝
20,000 Am. Gold	145¾	400 do	80⅞
210,000 do	145⅞	2100 do	80⅞
40,000 do......c	145⅞	300 do	80⅝
50,000 do	145⅝	300 do......c	80⅝
45,000 do......c	145⅝	200 do......b10	80⅝
20,000 do......c	146	200 do......s3	80⅝
1100 Canton Co.	55⅝	300 do......b3	80⅝
200 do......b15	55⅛	1200 Reading R.	116
200 Rutland Mar.	30⅛	400 do	116⅛
200 Cumb. Coal	55⅜	400 do	116¼
100 do	55⅛	200 do	116⅛
400 do	55¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅛
200 do	55⅜	200 do	86
200 do......c	55½	300 do	86⅛
100 do......b3	55½	100 do......b10	86⅜
300 Spruce Hill C...b10	5⅝	400 do......s15	86⅜
1100 Mar. Pref.	29⅞	400 do......b3	86⅛
200 do......s3	29⅞	10500 Chi. R. I. & Pac.	112⅜
100 do	30	800 do	112⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	55⅛	1100 do	112⅜
100 do	55⅛	4200 do	111⅞
200 do	55	100 do	111⅞
500 do......s3	55	200 do	111⅞
100 do......s3	54⅝	500 Chi. & N. W.	37⅛
300 do......b10	55	600 do	37⅛
300 N. Y. Central	114⅛	300 do......s3	37⅛
100 do	114⅜	700 do......b10	37⅛
100 do	114⅛	500 Chic. & N. W. P...b3	71⅛
500 do	114	400 do	71⅛
200 do......b3	114	300 do......s3	71⅛
300 Clev. & Tol.	122	300 do	71⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts.	89	200 P., F. W. & C.	108
100 do......s3	88⅞	100 do......s10	107⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	29⅝	1500 Reading R....b30	116⅞
100 Canton Co.	56⅛	300 do......b60	116⅞
100 Boston W. P.	33⅛	200 do......s5	116⅝
200 Rutland Mar.	32⅛	100 Chic. & Alton	112⅛
100 do......b10	32⅛	300 Mich. Cen.	115
100 Cum. Coal	56⅛	200 do	115
100 do......s3	56⅛	100 do	115
100 do	56⅛	100 do......b3	115
100 do......b3	56⅛	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅛
400 do	56⅛	300 do	86⅛
100 do......b15	56⅛	200 do	87
200 Spruce H. C.	4⅞	200 do......b3	87⅛
500 Quicksilver	53⅜	200 do......s3	87⅛
100 do......s30	53⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R....x-d	123⅛
300 Mar. Min Co.	13⅜	1100 Clev. & P. R.	90
100 Mar. Pref......c	29⅝	2400 do	89⅜
200 do	29⅝	200 do......b60	89⅝
400 West. U. Tel.	54⅝	2100 do	89⅜
100 do......b3	54⅝	1200 do......s3	89⅝
200 do	54⅝	2800 do	89⅝
100 do	54⅝	800 Chic., R. I. & P.	112⅜
300 do	54⅝	300 do......b3	112⅜
200 do......s3	54⅝	100 do......s5	112⅜
300 do......b3	54⅝	500 Chic. & N. W.	37⅛
300 N. Y. Cen.	113⅞	100 do......b10	37⅛
100 do	113⅞	200 do	37⅛
600 Erie R.	80⅝	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	72⅛
100 do......b10	80⅝	300 do	72⅛
200 do	80⅝	200 do......b3	72⅛
200 do	80⅝	300 do	72
100 do......s10	80⅝	300 do......s60	71⅞
100 do......b3	80⅝	200 P., F. W. & C.	107⅝
500 Hudson R. R.	124⅛	100 do......s5	107⅝
100 do......s5	124⅛	100 Chic. & Gr. E. R.	50
		100 do	49⅝

SATURDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced ⅛ ℔ cent. this morning on the later cable telegrams about Cotton and United States funds in England. The Cotton quotation of 12½d. on Monday was generally believed to be a mistake of the telegraph, and a private dispatch as high as 14½d. on Wednesday, was subsequently quoted on the street. Later sales of gold were made at 145⅞@146 ℔ cent. Exchange after the sailing of the steamers was dull at 108 ℔ cent. for 60 days on London. The Customs demand of the day for Gold was $560,000, and for the week $2,690,000; the Export of Specie for the week only $88,240; the disbursements from the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $89,279.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange in the Railway speculation was even greater than on Friday, and there was a further general advance in prices, beginning in Erie Common shares, from 79¾ to 82½ ℔ cent. This special movement continues to confound the Street, as it has done since it began with the agitation of the annual election for President and Directors. The prospect late this afternoon is that the price of the stock will go still higher before the election, which comes off on Tuesday week, Oct. 9. The Rock Island shares were heavily sold in the forenoon at 111⅞@112⅛, *dividend included*, but rose rapidly to 108⅜ *ex-dividend* later in the day, equal to 113⅜ ℔ cent. The new movement (not wholly unexpected) in Michigan Southern was fairly developed this morning, and the stock advanced 2@2½ ℔ cent. There was less excitement than on Friday in New-York Central, but the advance was well maintained. The Northwest stocks, Cleveland and Pittsburg and St. Paul Preferred were further advanced; Fort Wayne firm, and Reading higher than on Friday. On the Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday, P. M. The funds of the United States were active through the day at full rates. The new 5-20s of 1865, July and January interest, were introduced to the market by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., at 108 ℔ cent., equal to about 109⅛@¼ for the 1865s, May and November interest.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	Northwest	37	37⅜
U. S. 5-20s	112	111⅞	N. West Pref.	71⅞	72⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106⅛	Rock Island	112	*108⅜
N. Y. Central	114	113⅞	Fort Wayne	107⅝	108
Erie	79⅞	82	Cumb'land Coal	55½	56⅝
Hudson	124½	124⅞	Quicksilver	53⅜	53⅜
Reading	116⅝	117⅜	W. U. Telegraph	55⅛	55⅛
Mich. Southern	85⅝	88	Mariposa Pref.	30⅛	29⅝
Illinois Central	123⅜	123⅜	Ohio Certificates	29½	29⅞
Pittsburgh	89	90⅛	American Gold	145⅛	146
Tennessee 6s	71⅝	71⅞	Bills on London	108	108

* Dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	128
Mechanics'	115	Market	112
America	137½	Nassau	105
Phoenix	105	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	117
National	112	Continental	102
Merch'ts Exchange	112½	St. Nicholas	105½
Seventh Ward	108	Commonwealth	106
State of New-York	110½	New-York County	140
Commerce	119	Park	140
Ocean	104½	Mann'f's & Merchants	102
American Exchange	117½	Central National	113
Chatham	120	First National	216½
Bank of N. America	110	Fourth National	106½
Hanover	110	Ninth National	114
Irving	101	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	71
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1884	98	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	74½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	98	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	93
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	85
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 1885	102½	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	100½
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103½
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	106½	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Chi. & Al. income	92
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	92
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Han & St. Jo. Ld G.	100	McGregor West. 1st M.	85
Lack. & West'n Bds.	98	N.Y. & N. Haven 7s	100

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,684,586 65; including for Customs, $568,000; Gold Notes, $380,000. Payments, $4,799,662 92. Balance, $87,842,831 85.

The following names for the new Board of Directors for the Erie Railway have been suggested:

FOR NEW BOARD.	OLD BOARD.
SAMUEL SLOAN,	R. H. BERDELL,
A. S. Diven,	A. S. Diven,
R. H. Berdell,	D. A. Cushman,
Moses Taylor,	Daniel Drew,
J. F. D. Lanier,	J. F. D. Lanier,
George S. Coe,	H. L. Pearson,
H. F. Vail,	W. B. Skidmore,
Samuel Marsh,	Samuel Marsh,
John Ewen, of Penn. Coal,	T. W. Gale,
D. B. St. John,	A. L. Murray,
Bancroft Davis,	Bancroft Davis,
J. N. Phelps,	J. N. Phelps,
D. S. Gregory,	D. S. Gregory,
W. Evans,	W. Evans,
H. Martin, of At. & G. W.,	John Arnds,
Denning Duer,	R. Mead, (deceased,)
Wm. B. Astor,	C. Vanderbilt, (resigned.)

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 12, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,998,039	Increase	£10,665
Public deposits	5,194,758	Increase	406,271
Other deposits	17,808,397	Decrease	183,366
Governm't securities	11,711,723	Increase	484,700
Other securities	22,481,931	Decrease	743,244
Notes unemployed	6,421,120	Increase	542,975

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,472,055, being a decrease of £749,190, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,974,771, showing a decrease of £220,435 when compared with the preceding statement.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month of September:

September 1, 1866, by balance		$[illegible],287,140 32
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$12,474,076 73	
On account of coin certificates	10,869,420 00	
On account of internal revenue	157,679 15	
On account of Post-office Department	322,791 42	
On account of transfers	4,500,000 00	
On account of patent fees	4,540 85	
On account of miscellaneous	30,924,538 13	—57,028,854 29
Total		$149,[illegible],990 61
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$75,720,547 30	
Post-office drafts	24,300 00	—75,744,847 18
Balance Sept. 30, 1866		$73,491,143 33
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$9,490,516 25	
Receipts during the month	10,042,368 33	—19,532,884 58
To payments		8,338,434 12
Balance		$11,194,450 46
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$1,140,420 31	
By appropriations	3,427,943 15	—4,567,363 46
To payments in coin	2,630,532 30	
To payments in currency	455,108 55	—3,085,640 85
Balance		$1,482,022 61
By receipts for customs in the month of September, 1866		$12,474,076 73
By receipts for customs in the month of September, 1865		13,037,262 25
Decrease in the month of September, 1866		563,185 52
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$269,247 28
By coin received during the month	$3,362,582 19	
By fine bars received during the month	$868,299 79	—4,241,881 98
Total		$4,511,129 26
To payments in coin	$1,667,708 08	
To payments in fine bars	1,036,296 81	—2,704,004 89
Balance		$1,827,124 37
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$86,167,616 70	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	1,957,273 02	—88,124,889 72
By fine bars at Assay Office	52,832 28	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	1,447,452 39	—1,500,284 67
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$494,570 87	—89,625,174 19
Due depositors	1,807,771 47	—1,782,342 34
Balance		$87,842,831 85

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Sept. 29, 1866:

Deposits of Gold		$2,090,000 00
Foreign Coins	$200,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	300,000 00	
United States Bullion	159,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		1,100,000 00
Foreign Coins	$42,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	18,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	20,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Washoe)	12,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	4,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$990,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	1,129,000 00	—2,119,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		858,890 18
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		977,191 99

A meeting of nearly all the leading Bankers of St. Louis City was held on the 20th inst. to discuss the question of establishing a clearing house in that city. A test proposition was adopted without dissent, and a Committee appointed to draw up a plan for the proposed institution, to be submitted at a subsequent meeting.

EQUALIZING CURRENCY.

The Late Monetary Convention Between France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland.

As matter of interest to all who desire thorough reform in the innumerable systems of weight, measures and currency, we give the following translation of the Monetary Convention recently concluded between France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland.

PREAMBLE.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Italy, and the Swiss Confederation, being equally desirous of establishing a more complete harmony between their monetary legislation, to remedy the inconveniences which press upon the communications and transactions between the inhabitants of their respective States in consequence of the diverse values of their coined moneys, and to contribute by the formation of a Monetary Union to the progress of uniformity in weights, measures and currency, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their Commissioners Plenipotentiary as follows:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians—M. FREDERICK FORTAMPS, Director of the Bank of Belgium, &c., and M. KREGLINGER.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French—M. MARIE LOUIS FELIX ESQUIRON DE PARIEU, Vice-President of the Council of State, &c., and M. K. J. PELOUZE, President of the Coinage Commission;

His Majesty the King of Italy—M. ISAAC ARTOM, Councillor of Legation at Paris, and M. V. PRATOLONGO;

The Swiss Confederation—M. KERN, Envoy Extraordinary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. FEER-HERZOG;

Who, after mutually exhibiting their respective full powers in good and duee form have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland are constituted a Union as respects the weights, values, form, and currency of their respective coinages in gold and silver. No change is made at present in the legislation relating to the copper money of each of the States.

ART. 2. The high contracting parties engage not to coin nor to allow to be coined, bearing their impressions and designs, any gold moneys in any other forms than those of gold pieces of 100f., 50f., 20f., 10f. and 5f., fixed as to weight, values, allowance for loss and diameter as follows:

Nature of Pieces.	Full Weight.	Allowance in Weight at home and abroad.	Standard.	Allowance from Standard.	Diam'r.
Francs.	Grammes.	Thousand Parts.	Thousand Parts.	Thousand Parts.	Millimetres.
100	32,258.06	1	900	2	35
50	16,129.30	1			28
20	6,451.61	2			21
10	3,225.80	2			19
5	1,612.90	2			17

"They shall receive, without distinction, into their public treasuries, gold pieces coined according to the foregoing conditions in one or other of the four States, with the reservation, nevertheless, of excluding all coins whose weight shall have been reduced by wear to the extent of half per cent. below the allowances mentioned above, or where the stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

ART. 3. The contracting Governments bind themselves not to make, nor allow to be made, silver pieces of 5f., except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance and diameter, fixed as follows: Full weight, 25 grammes; allowance, 3,000ths; full standard, 900,000ths; allowance, 2,000ths; diameter, 37 millimetres. They shall mutually receive the said coined pieces into their public treasuries, with the right of excluding those which shall have lost weight by wear to a greater extent than one per cent. below the allowance above-mentioned, or where the stamped impression shall have become effaced.

ART. 4. The high contracting parties henceforth shall not manufacture silver pieces of 2f., 1f., 50c. and 20c., except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance and diameter as follows:

Description.	Full Weight.	Allowance in Weight Thousand Parts.	Full Standar. Thous'd Parts.	Allowance. Thous'd Parts.	Diameter. Millimetres.
Francs.	Grammes.				
2	10	5	835		27
1	5.00	5			23
0.50	2.50	7			18
0.20	1.00	10			16

These pieces shall be recast by the Governments that issued them when they shall have become reduced by wear to the extent of 5 per cent. below the above-mentioned allowance or when their stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

ART. 5. The silver pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c., manufactured otherwise than according to the various conditions specified in the foregoing article, shall be withdrawn from circulation before Jan. 1, 1869. This period is extended until Jan. 1, 1878, in respect of pieces of 2f. and 1f. issued in Switzerland by virtue of the law of Jan. 31, 1860.

ART. 6. Silver pieces manufactured according to the conditions of article 4 shall have legal currency among private individuals in the State which has manufactured them to the extent of 50f. in a single payment. The State which has issued them shall receive them from its own countrymen without any limit of quantity.

ART. 7. The public treasuries of each of the four countries shall accept silver moneys coined by one or several of the other contracting States, in conformity with Article 4, to the extent of 100f. in [illegible].

The Governments of Belgium, France and Italy shall receive upon the same terms, until Jan. 1, 1878, the Swiss pieces of 2f. and of 1f. issued by virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, and which are assimilated in all respects during the same period to pieces manufactured in accordance with the conditions of Article 4. The reservation in respect of wear mentioned in Article 4 applies in all cases.

ART. 8. Each of the contracting Governments undertakes to receive back from individuals or from the public treasuries of the other States the old coinage which it has issued, and to exchange it for an equal value in current coin (gold pieces or five-franc pieces in silver,) upon condition that the sum presented for exchange shall not be less than 100f. This obligation shall be prolonged for a period of two years from the date of the expiration of the present treaty.

ART. 9. The high contracting parties shall not issue silver pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c. struck according to the conditions mentioned in Art. 4, beyond the ratio of 6f. in value for each inhabitant. This amount, upon the basis of the last census in each State, and reckoning the presumed increase of population until the expiration of the present treaty, is fixed thus:

For Belgium	32,000,000
For France	239,000,000
For Italy	141,000,000
For Switzerland	17,000,000

Taken on account of the sums above mentioned which the Governments have the right to stamp of the values already issued:

By France, in virtue of the law of the 25th of May, 1864, in pieces of 50c. and 20c., for about 16 millions.

By Italy, in virtue of the law of the 24th of August, 1862, in pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c. and of 20c., for about 100 millions.

By Switzerland, in virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, in pieces of 2f. and 1f., for 105,000f.

ART. 10. The date of coinage shall hereafter be stamped upon pieces of gold and silver struck in any of the four States.

ART. 11. The contracting Governments shall communicate to each other annually the total amount of their issues of gold and silver coins, their position as to the withdrawal and remelting of the old coinage; all the arrangements and all the administrative documents relating to coinages.

They shall also give to each other information of all facts which concern the reciprocal circulation of their gold and silver moneys.

ART. 12. The right of acceding to this Convention is reserved to any other State which shall accept its obligations, and which shall adopt the monetary system of the Union in whatever relates to gold and silver specie.

ART. 13. The execution of the mutual engagements contained in the present Convention is subject, as far as may be necessary, to the fulfillment of formalities and regulations prescribed by the constitutional laws of those of the high contracting parties which have determined to obtain their application, and which they bind themselves to do with the least possible delay.

ART. 14. The present Convention shall remain in force until the 1st of January, 1880. If one year prior to that date notice to determine it shall not have been given (*dénoncé*), it shall remain obligatory in full force for a further period of fifteen years, and, in like manner, for further period of fifteen years in the absence of denunciation.

ART. 15. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective Commissioners-Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed to it the seals of their arms.

"Made in four parts at Paris, December 23, 1865."

THE INDIAN GREEN CORN DANCE.

High Times Among the Aborigines—The Senecas and Tonawandas in Council—The Green Corn Festival—Agricultural Fair, &c.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

Having heard that the Aborigines on the Tonawanda Reservation were to hold an Agricultural Fair, to be prefaced by the "Green Corn Festival," one of the Pagan rites of the American Indians, we started for the purpose of witnessing the performance. This occasion has called together delegations of chiefs and warriors from the several Indian nations, remnants of which are now in Western New-York.

Prominently among the Aboriginal magnates we find Col. ELY S. PARKER, the Grand Sachem of the Six Nations, he having leave of absence from Gen. GRANT's staff to celebrate this occasion with his people. He is the guest of C. B. RICH, Esq., the Indian Agent, who resides at Akron. Last evening the Akron band serenaded Col. PARKER, and he acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms.

Leaving Akron at about ten A. M., just as the weather had determined to give some modern Noah provocation to build another Ark, we reached the Tonawanda Reservation, before eleven. Here we found representatives from the Cattaraugus and Alleganies of the Seneca nation, the Onondagas and Cayugas, and the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, awaiting to receive Col. PARKER, their Sachem. A band of music awaited him and he met with a fitting reception at the Tonawanda Fair Ground. Notwithstanding the storm, those present decided that Col. PARKER should deliver his address.

ISAAC SHANKS, the Head Chief of this reservation, made a welcome speech of some ten or fifteen minutes.

Col. PARKER then proceeded to address those present in an extempore speech of something over an hour. It was in the Indian tongue, and beyond our comprehension, but from the way it was received by his auditors, we were convinced that it was eloquent and instructive. We learn from those who understand the aboriginal tongue that the theme of the effort was designed to impress upon the remnant of his race now living upon this reservation the importance of advancing themselves in education, agriculture, mechanics and all the arts of civilization. He admonished them that they should emulate the virtues and shun the vices of the white man, and do those things best calculated to improve and advance the physical and moral condition of the race. At the close of Col. PARKER's address ISAAC SHANKS again spoke briefly, assuring the Sachem that his remarks were well received by the people, and thanking him for the good advice that had been tendered.

A cessation of the rain led the party to proceed to the council and dance-house of the tribe, a distance of some two and a half miles, where the green corn festival was to be held, but the storm proved very fickle, as a drenching shower poured out its flood upon those who made the trip. This green corn performance is a queer affair, and of strictly Pagan origin. When we reached the dance-house of the tribe, but few of the actors had arrived. Three large iron kettles of soup, made of green corn and fresh pork were smoking in the middle of the floor. In brief, the performances open with a congratulatory speech from the priest, addressed to the Great Spirit, in which praises and thanksgivings mingle. Then follow their native dances, and when these are gone through with the soup is distributed, being deposited with dippers into tin pails. The party then dispose, taking their soup with them, to be eaten at their homes. This closes the first day's exercises.

The Agricultural Fair, wind and weather permitting, commences to-morrow. The competition between the tribes settled on this and the Cattaraugus Reservations for premiums, is very active and creditable. The fair grounds are commodious and well-arranged, with a mile track for testing the speed of horses. On Thursday the attendance will be large and the affair interesting, unless the storm prevents.

This Reservation comprises 7,500 acres of excellent and under a good state of cultivation, and has a population of about seven hundred souls. The land is divided so that each male adult has as much as he is disposed to cultivate, enjoying the fruits of his toil. Some of the tribe are industrious and enterprising, and make good use of several hundred acres, while others are too indolent to improve much if any.

This people have schools for educating the children in English, and a Baptist Church, in which about one-fourth of the tribe hold membership—the balance being pagans. They form the remnant of a race that is nearly extinct.

A waterspout in Nevada.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* of Aug. 24 thus describes a recent cloud-burst in El Dorado Cañon, Nevada:

"The heavily-discharging cloud was seen coming over from the southward, accompanied with deep, bellowing peals of thunder and strong flashes of brilliant lightning, but the heaviest and culminating point of its discharge was when it arrived over the cañon, where it appeared to break loose altogether—to 'lose its nip,' so to speak—and just allow its contents to pour out without restraint upon the unfortunate country beneath. D. B. SPANGLER, keeper of the toll-house, five miles from Dayton, was about a mile and a half above the toll-house when it began to sprinkle, and seeing this tremendous shower approaching, he turned his horse's head and started toward home, but it overtook him, and the deluge of water was so great that floods of water poured from the hillsides into the cañon, and when he arrived at the toll-house the water was up to his horse's belly. The toll-house is in a bend, and sits back a little from the bed of the cañon, but the water rapidly rose to such a height that it stood a foot and a half deep on the toll-house floor. The building would undoubtedly have been swept away had not the raging torrent found egress in an old channel across the bend.

Down rushed the huge body of water, bearing in its turbulent course old driftwood, roots, branches, cord-wood, &c., sweeping all before it. Three wagons were in the road, near the toll-gate. One of them was loaded with three cords and a half of wood, bound for Dayton, and belonged to G. SMITH, who, warned by the heavy rain, and seeing the huge body of water coming down the cañon, hurriedly unhitched his horses just in time to get them up the hillside in safety and see his wagon with its load swept off by the resistless flood to parts at present unknown. W. R. MILLSAP was also driving along with his team loaded with three cords of wood. He followed SMITH's example and saved his horses, and after the flood subsided found his wagon some distance below, badly broken up. He has an idea that his load of wood kept on down stream, as it certainly did not keep on the wagon. Just below the toll-house J. KELLER was driving along the road in a light wagon. He saw the flood coming and tried to turn off out of the way of it. He saved himself and the span of horses he was driving, but the raging torrent caught the wagon and tore it loose from the horses. The wagon was destroyed. A man, whose name we did not learn, had a very narrow escape from death. He was passing up the road horseback, about a mile below the toll-house, when suddenly, before he realized what was the matter, he was caught by the flood and borne down the stream. He quickly extricated himself from his horse, and after a hard struggle gained the shore but little injured, except in his knee, which was badly cut by a sharp rock. His horse was rescued some distance below. So far as is known no [illegible] were [illegible]. The toll-road in the cañon was badly damaged, and it will cost [illegible] money and labor to place it in as good condition as before. The loss of wood is not near as great as at first estimated, and perhaps may fall to 100 cords. Vast amounts of old roots branches, willows, &c., were borne down the raging stream, and deposited in huge heaps along its course, and on the sandy flat opposite Dayton, where the cañon empties into Carson River. The wood which was swept away is not lost, we may say, for it is either in the river or away down at the Sink; it cannot get out, of itself, or drift beyond the Sink. This deluging rain only lasted perhaps half an hour or so, and when it was over the flood subsided almost as soon as it was created. All agree, however, that it was a huge and furious flow of water while it did last. Eye-witnesses from the Dayton side of the river say it appeared in a grand foaming body, like a wall of water, twelve or fifteen feet high, bearing on its whitening crest huge bodies of the drift it had collected along its mad course, and emptying into the river opposite Dayton, and above the Rock Point dam. The river did not rise at all above Dayton, showing that the effects of this cloud-burst were not felt on the upper parts of the river. Capt. W. B. SCRIBNER, writing to us from Dayton, describes the appearance of the flood as it came pouring into Carson River as fearful, and says the river rose so fast in consequence that in fifteen minutes the embankment of the canal at the Rock Point mill broke away, so that the entire flat below was flooded."

PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

City Assessor's Returns—Real and Personal Estate in Each Division—A Difference of Opinion—Comparisons.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The assessment of the value of real estate and personal property of the three divisions of the city, has been completed for the present year. The following are the figures:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
South Division	$26,600,000	$15,400,000	$42,000,000
West Division	20,000,000	2,800,000	22,800,000
North Division	8,700,000	1,600,000	10,300,000
Total	$55,300,000	$19,800,000	$75,100,000

The total assessment of real and personal property in the South Division was forty-two millions against thirty-three millions as the total of both the North and West Divisions. At a meeting of the Board of Equalization which has been in session since the 17th inst., it was, however, decided to increase the south-side assessment by forty per cent. This will make the assessment for that division as follows:

Real Estate	$37,240,000
Personal Estate	21,560,000
Total	$58,800,000
Add West and North Divisions	33,100,000
Total of City	$96,900,000

It is understood that the additional assessment was made, the West and South Side Assessors alleging that the latter figures should be the proportion of the South Division. The South-Side Assessor, Mr. JULIAN KUNE, strenuously opposed the addition, claiming that the South Side was assessed already to its full proportion, but was outvoted, and the Board by one majority decided to add the forty per cent.

The following were the valuations for the year 1865, with the taxes levied thereon:

Divisions.	Value of Real.	Value of Personal.
South	$24,001,511	$16,925,363
North	6,849,745	2,572,985
West	13,213,243	1,146,330
Totals	$44,064,499	$20,644,678
Divisions.	Tax on Real.	Tax on Personal.
South	$480,030 22	$338,567 26
North	126,994 90	51,459 70
West	264,164 86	22,926 60
Totals	$871,189 98	$412,893 56
Total valuation of city		$64,709,177 00
Total tax thereon levied		1,294,183 54

This gives an increase of more than thirty-four millions over last year, or over fifty per cent. of increase.

The following table, though not to be depended on for the actual values of property in the city, may be regarded as giving very nearly the comparative values of the city property in different years, commencing with 1837, the first year in which an assessment was made:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.	Taxes.
1837	$236,842	$....	$236,842	$4,905 15
1840	94,437	....	94,437	4,721 85
1843	962,221	479,093	1,441,314	8,647 89
1845	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022	11,077 58
1846	3,664,425	857,231	4,521,656	15,825 80
1847	4,995,446	852,704	5,849,170	18,159 01
1848	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440	22,051 44
1849	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684	30,045 00
1850	5,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249	25,470 87
1853	13,130,177	3,711,154	16,841,931	135,662 68
1855	21,637,500	5,355,393	26,992,893	206,209 03
1856	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084	396,652 39
1860	31,198,135	5,855,377	37,053,512	373,315 29
1862	31,587,545	5,552,300	37,139,845	564,088 00
1864	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782	974,655 64
1865	44,064,499	20,464,678	64,709,177	1,294,183 54

BELOIT COLLEGE IN THE WAR.

Statement of Prof. Emerson at the Last Commencement.

As the war just closed was one which appealed to the scholar and the Christian as well as the patriot, it could not but be felt in an American Christian College, such as Beloit College was intended to be. Accordingly, the first and last call found a ready response here. Beloit College was represented in thirty-five Wisconsin regiments or batteries, commencing with the First Infantry, the First Cavalry and First Battery, and ending with the Fifty-third Infantry; and in thirty Illinois organizations, commencing with the Eighth Infantry and the First Cavalry, and ending with the One Hundred and Forty-sixth. Also, in regiments from other States, as follows:

	No. Regiments.		No. Regiments.
Minnesota	2	Ohio	2
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	3
Kentucky	1	New-York	4
Missouri	2	Connecticut	1
Kansas	2	Massachusetts	2

Also, in the regular marine, the gunboat and the mortar-boat service, and in nine colored regiments, and in ten positions in connection with larger divisions of the service; in all more that 100 different organizations. Thus the College appears through the whole length of the war and along the whole loyal front. Our dead fell in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. We have the names of 270 present or former teachers or students of the College who have been in the loyal service, and we have not heard of one in the rebel service, or of one who had dishonored himself by misconduct. Thirty have died, eighteen from wounds. Of the whole number 145, or more than half, are known to have held positions of honor or trust, of whom 80 were commissioned officers, as follows: Chaplains 2, Surgeons, 7; Brigadier-Generals, 1; Colonels, 7; Lieutenant-Colonels, 5; Adjutants, 2; Captains, 26; First Lieutenants, 12; Second Lieutenants, 11; Commissaries, 3. Of the rest, a large portion were in service for only a short time. Some fell before their merits were known, many must have won honors of which we have not heard, and if any have served through a long term as privates, we are still confident that they have been true men, and that is greater than to be a Major-General. The record would be incomplete, if we should not add, that more than sixty have returned from the army to the College, and proved by their scholarly, manly and Christian deportment, that good soldiership in a righteous cause may be not demoralizing but ennobling. During the later years of the war, the College, with all its continual sympathy with the army, was continually gaining in numbers and in morals. And this year, after the return of our soldiers, has been, perhaps, the most orderly, the most studious, the most Christian, the best year in the history of the College.

The Law Touching Commercial Transactions—Delivery of Goods Free on Board.

From the Detroit Tribune.

A case was tried before the Circuit Court on Friday and Saturday which is of special interest to business men generally, with respect to the liability of shippers for the loss of goods by fire or accident. On the 17th of October, 1865, Mr. JABEZ H. FOUNTAIN, who resides in Port Jarvis, N. Y., was in this city and purchased and paid for 300 barrels of flour from SMITH, BOTSFORD & Co., of this city, and received a bill of sale. The latter firm had 200 barrels of the flour in the store at the Michigan Central Warehouse, but as Mr. FOUNTAIN was anxious to go home he was unable to attend to their shipping. He, however, claims that they were to be sent to him by Messrs. BOTSFORD & Co. by the Erie line, and to be delivered "free on board," and insured during their passage on the lakes. After the sale had been effected, Mr. BOTSFORD gave Mr. KNIGHT, the freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, an order to ship these 200 barrels to Mr. FOUNTAIN, at Port Jervis, *via* Erie Railway line, and insured the same on the lakes, and sent a duplicate bill of lading to Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. KNIGHT entered the order on his books, and had the flour transferred to the shipping dock ready to be placed on board the boat for transportation. That night the Central Depot and all its contents, including the flour which was still unshipped, was burned. Mr. FOUNTAIN thereupon brought suit against Messrs. BOTSFORD & Co. for the value of the flour, on the ground that it had never been delivered, and was awarded by the jury a verdict of $2,224 73.

The defendants claim that the agreement was not to deliver the flour "free on board," but to transfer it to the "shipping" dock, free of charges and ready for delivery to the Erie line, which they claim was the same thing in commercial parlance as "free on board."

The attorneys on either side requested the Court to charge the jury in certain particulars. The plaintiff requested the Court to charge:

1. That if the Jury shall find from the evidence that it was understood and agreed between the parties that the flour in question was to be delivered "free on board" of a vessel, and insured by the defendants, before the title to the flour should vest in the plaintiff, and that the flour was not so delivered, then the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

2. That before the Jury can find that there was a sale of the flour in this case, so as to vest the title thereto in the plaintiff, they must find that the minds of the parties met, and that they understood the agreement to be as testified to by the BOTSFORDS.

3. That if the Jury believe that FOUNTAIN understood the terms of the sale to be as testified to by him, and that he was justified in so understanding them by the language used at the time between the parties, then the title to the flour remained in the defendants at the time of the fire, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

The defence requested the Court to charge:

1. That to make a perfect sale of goods so as to pass the title to the buyer, an actual delivery is not necessary.

2. That if the Jury find that in this case the terms of sale were agreed on, the price actually paid, the goods selected and separated and put in the place designated for delivery, with all charges paid, and that it was agreed that order to ship and insure on the lakes should be given to KNIGHT, agent of the Central Company, and that such order was given and accepted by the Company, and entered upon their books in the usual course of business, then the title to the flour became vested in the plaintiff, and it was at plaintiff's risk.

3. That if the Jury find in this case the price was agreed upon and paid, that the flour was [illegible] plaintiff and placed by defendants at the shipping side of the depot, with all charges paid, [illegible] by agreement between the plaintiff and defendant an order to ship the flour to plaintiff, and to insure the same on the lakes, was given to Mr. KNIGHT, Agent of the Central Company, and such order was given by defendants and accepted by the Company, and entered on its books in the usual course of business, that the title to the flour was then vested in the plaintiff, and it was at his risk.

4. That if the Jury find that the agreement between the parties was that the plaintiff would buy the 200 barrels of flour in question, if the defendants would deliver the same on the shipping side of the Central Depot, then if the defendants did so, and at the plaintiff's request gave an order to the Central Company to ship said flour to him at Port Jarvis, by the Erie Railroad line, and said Company accepted said order and entered the same on their books in the usual course of such business, the title to and dominion over said flour passed from defendants to plaintiff, and it was then at the risk of plaintiff.

The Court charged substantially as requested by both parties, the case turning mainly on the question of just what the agreement was.

The United States Mint at New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans Crescent, Sept. 18.

A few days since we paid a visit to the U. S. Mint, situated on Esplanade-street and the levee. It was the scene of considerable activity at one time in the history of the city, and employed some forty or fifty workmen and clerks; but we now found that its glory, to a considerable extent, has departed, only one or two rooms about the building being used, excepting to contain the machinery which was formerly employed in minting. This machinery still stands in perfect condition, and apparently, if the order were to come to-morrow, could resume immediately its labors. We were kindly shown through the building by one of its old employes, whose attention is now transferred from the making of coin to arranging the apparatus for lighthouses. The amount of money coined by this mint, it is proper here to state, was not dependant upon the gold that came from California. Its operations were mostly sustained by the Mexican and South American dollars, which were brought here when the resources of this country were in a flourishing condition, and which were furnished it by the banks. These Mexican dollars it was which were recast and made to bear the superscription of the goddess of liberty. The only public use to which this noble building is now put is as the headquarters of the lighthouse department of the Gulf States. It includes the coast from Texas to Florida, and requires, according to our information, some forty lighthouses. A large number of flags, to be used as signals, were hung up in one of the rooms, and in another were stowed the lamps and the machinery required in the lighthouses. Some of these lamps with their lens shades are much larger than one would imagine, and are at least 5 feet high. The lens are made of circular rings of thick prismatic glass, placed one upon the other. Some of them were made for stationary lights, and others were made to cast a flash or intermittent light, by means of a second shade which revolved. Like all old buildings which have been built for business, and whose halls are deserted, it has a melancholy appearance, to which the rank growth of the grass and shrubbery contributes. The building is of little use at present, and we much doubt whether it will be soon or ever again devoted to the object for which it was planned.

Gold in Maryland.

For several months explorations have been making for gold in Montgomery County and near Washington City. The Rockville *Sentinel* now gives the following interesting statement:

"The facts show that the presence of rich gold deposits within a few miles of Washington is no longer problematical. 'The Maryland Mining Company,' composed principally of Philadelphians, were the pioneers. They bought a tract of land, about two miles below the Great Falls of the Potomac, of some one hundred and twenty acres. They have sunk several shafts and run some drifts, and in these have found several well-defined veins of gold-bearing quartz, which assays from $40 to $2,500 per ton. Having demonstrated the abundance and richness of the quartz, they have erected a large steam quartz mill for the reduction of these ores, and will be ready to put it in operation in a couple of weeks from this time. The abundance and richness of the quartz has created a great demand for the stock of this Company. Adjoining the "Maryland" mines, and within a few yards of their openings, the veins enter the 'Henry' tract, now owned by Messrs. MACE and METCALF, KILGOUR, DIETRICK and CASEY, of Washington City. This is a large tract, containing 500 acres, and having five veins, each a mile in length through it. Some of these veins have been opened, and are found to be exceedingly rich. We have seen a number of specimens from this tract that are very rich, containing large quantities of gold, apparent to the naked eye. Near by are the 'Homiller' tract, owned by Dr. KIDWELL, MARSHALL LAMON and others; and the 'Muncaster' farm, owned by Judge CASEY and others. All of these contain the veins, and promise the same richness that the others exhibit. Immediately above the 'Cabin John' bridge are the lands of the 'Union Arch Gold Mining Company,' organized with a capital of $2,000,000. They are sinking shafts, &c., and their preliminary assays show the same richness exhibited above. In addition to these are several other parties operating on the Virginia side of the river, and these explorations are developing large veins of copper, copper sulphurets, pyrites of iron, silver, lead, &c., beside giving indications of the presence of gold in very considerable quantities. Many experienced miners and skillful mining engineers have visited the region lately, and they all concur in the opinion that, when developed, these will be among the richest mines in the country."

The "Old Man of the Mountain."—A Daring and Ingenious Deaf Mute.

From the Hartford Times, Sept. 22.

Some days ago we quoted an account of a remarkable fac-simile of the celebrated profile of a great human face, in the rocks of the mountain at Franconia Notch. This fac-simile of one of the most extraordinary natural curiosities in existence has been wrought in plaster, with great fidelity and success, by Mr. WILLIAM B. SWETT, a deaf mute, and a graduate of the American Asylum in this city. Mr. SWETT has probably spent more time climbing among the dizzy crags and dangerous places of the Franconia mountains than any other man of his time. He seems to have a passion for exploring the apparently inaccessible rocks of the Franconia hills, and noticing their "points" for the production of striking effects. Thus he has made and fixed on a spot near the summit of Eagle Cliff, about a thousand feet above the road, and in full view from the eastern front of the Profile House, a wooden model of a panther, slyly groping his way into a clump of spruces. The size of the work is 8 feet by 16; and he carried it up, piece by piece, on his back, and fixed it together on that dizzy height, where its effect is surprisingly natural and life-like. It constitutes one of the "lions" of the Profile House and region. Mr. SWETT has also clambered up to the "Great Stone Face" on Profile Mountain and crawled out upon a crag close under the chin—a most perilous feat. In his venturesome explorations among the lonely hights and forbidding fastnesses of these northern mountains, Mr. SWETT conceived the idea of producing a plaster fac-simile of the wonderful natural profile which has given to that locality its name and fame. This profile, a mere accidental grouping of rocks, somewhat widely separated in fact, and looking no more, from a *front* view like a human face than does any pile of separate rocks on the mountain or the shore, presents from a *side* view the perfect and wonderful resemblance for which it is so famous. In making a fac-simile eighteen inches square, of these separate rocks, and preserving their relative outlines, size and distance, so as to produce the exact effect of the natural object, evinces in Mr. SWETT a remarkably correct mechanical eye for proportion and effect. His case affords a remarkable proof of the benefits of education to the unfortunate class to which he belongs.

The Great American Desert.

From the Leavenworth Herald.

We are amused sometimes in hearing outsiders talk of the American Desert. Gen. MCKEE, well known to all our citizens, has furnished us a fact which exemplifies its sterility. The account furnished by him states: We have seen an ear of corn of medium size, fully matured, which will compare favorably with the best of the older States. What makes this corn interesting is the fact that it grew from seed dropped on the hard, frozen ground in and around Fort Fletcher during its occupancy by United States troops during the Winter of 1865. Early in the Spring of 1866 Fort Fletcher was abandoned, and the seed thus dropped "by the wayside," without planting, plowing or hoeing, germinated, grew and produced a very considerable crop: some stocks, when measured, were found to be fourteen feet in height. The Government surveyors pulled all they could make use of; teamsters and Indians did the same. August 22 there were many ears of corn thoroughly matured. Fort Fletcher is located near the junction of Big Creek, on the Smoky Hill, about three hundred miles west of Leavenworth, and therefore in the centre of that great myth, "the American Desert."

The Importation of Cattle into Kansas from Texas—Emphatic Resolutions and Strong Protests.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bourbon County, Kansas, was held at Marmaton, on the 8th inst., at which resolutions strongly denunciatory of the importation of Texas cattle into that county were adopted. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That it would be with deep regret that we would take the life of a man or beast, but both will be done if necessary, to protect ourselves and property.

Resolved, That we, citizens of Bourbon County, Kansas, will not permit the introduction of any Texas or Southern cattle into this county, at any season of the year, whether Winter or Summer, whether in droves, in teams, or by the single head, and we call upon all good citizens to assist us in protecting ourselves and our property.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office who is not uncompromisingly in favor of the passage of a law by the State Legislature, making the driving into or through our State, Texas or other Southern cattle, at any time of the year, an offence punishable by imprisonment in our State penitentiary and a heavy fine, and who will not use all honorable means in his power to secure the passage of such a law.

Resolved, That we will not support or patronize any lawyer who has or will prosecute or defend any Texas cattle owner or dealer in any suit between said owner or dealer and any of our citizens.

ABOUT COMPOSITION ROLLERS.—The Boston *Traveller* says Mr. PENNIMAN, the old printer who died in that city the other day, made the first "composition roller" ever made in this country. The first one ever cast in New-Haven was made by Mr. SAM[illegible] [illegible] a compositor in the [illegible] in a section of stove-pipe—there not being sufficient faith in its success to "invest" in the proper machinery for its construction. It was a rude success, but opened up a new idea in printing. Up to that time all forms were beaten with old-fashioned "balls," a species of labor that required more "muscle" than any other department of printing. This composition, (a mere mixture of glue and molasses, boiled to a certain degree,) is cast on a wooden cylinder, and, when cooled, has the appearance and consistency of rubber, but rots quickly in water. There have since been patented other compositions for ink rollers, more durable, perhaps, but not better than the original one.—*New-Haven Register.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores. Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B. Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 2?, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

PARISIAN FRENCH. MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 9 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MLLES. AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of Law Faculty.

PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?—IS A PERTINENT question to these intending to visit the Paris Exposition. If you cannot answer in the affirmative, lose no time in securing the services of an experienced and well-recommended French teacher, and address immediately Prof. BEAUGEZ, No. 1,314 3d-av.

MADAME VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 22d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., opens Sept. 24. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,140 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute. Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 68 West 40th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 124 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. [illegible] West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 4. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av. Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 58 Park-place.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, just graduated from Harvard College, and with experience as an instructor, desires to give his attention to one or more private pupils; best of references. Address No. 80 East 15th-st.

MADAME BENEDICT FRINGS, PROfessor of Music, Singing and the Modern Languages, attends pupils, and receives them at No. 221 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

MME. A. JAUBERT RESPECTFULLY informs her lady patrons that her exposition of Fall and Winter Fashions will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at her rooms No. 1½ Clinton-place and No. 759 Broadway. In the millinery department, which has been recently added, a complete assortment of all the most fashionable Paris bonnets and nouveautes of the season may be found.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a situation as resident governess for English, Music and Drawing, in a private family; satisfactory references given and required. For further particulars inquire at BROWN & PERKINS' piano warerooms, No. 420 Broome-st.

A LADY OF MATURE AGE AND PROPER qualifications wishes the situation of teacher in a family of children, especially where there are ladies or children of neglected education. Address M. S. MITCHELL, New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 619 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as daily governess, either in a school or a private family, to teach the English branches, French and rudiments of Latin. Address J., Harlem Post-office, Station L.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY competent to teach English branches, French and music. References must be unexceptionable. Address W. L., Box 6,824, New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New-Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents—Hospital, Wall, Common and Sibley.

279 Hospital Tents,	131 Hospital Tent Flies,
52 Wall Tents,	39 Wall Tent Flies,
60 Common Tents,	1,800 Knapsacks,
886 Leather Gaiters,	7,800 Canteens,
307 Hog-skin Gaiters,	60 Axes,
680 Forage Caps,	45 Axe Handles,
20,000 Cap Covers,	158 Pickaxes,
383 Sibley Tent Stoves,	461 Spades,
2,700 Leather Stocks,	60 Shovels,
1,116 Great Coat Straps,	140 Mosquito Bars,
34 Musicians' Frock Coats,	Lot of Brass articles.
75 pairs Trousers,	Flags,

Old iron, &c., &c., &c.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.

ALSO,

1,796 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.

2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.

27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY OCT. 2.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x56 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also, Brooklyn property—3 lots of land south side South 3d-st., 183 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95. Maps and particulars at the office.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866. H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, PRESSES, &c., AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 100 Nassau-st., a large quantity of lithographic stones and presses; also, some copper and steel engravings, wood cuts, stereotypes, &c. Catalogues ready at No. 14 Pine-st.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the City of Baltimore, the BUILDINGS, FIXTURES AND APPURTENANCES known as Hicks' United States General Hospital, together with the PICKET FENCE inclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 13 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in fine order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpet, large pier and mantel glasses and cornices to match, mantel ornaments, superb chandeliers, cost $800; a grand action rosewood piano-forte and stool, two rosewood parlor suits in velvet, &c., buffet, &c., chairs, tables, &c., china and glassware, rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, mattresses, oil paintings and engravings, kitchen ware, &c., with other furniture to be found in the catalogues.

MARSHAL'S SALE—UNITED STATES, VERMONT District, ss.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.:

115 gallons tincture of camphor.
112 gallons essence of peppermint.
369 gallons essence of wintergreen.
115 gallons essence of lemon.

the same having been condemned by decree of said District Court forfeited to the use of the United States. Given under my hand at Bradford, this 12th day of Sept., A. D. 1866. H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! We will sell our carriages and harness 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores, to make room for Fall trade. Orders received for Harris' celebrated Clarences. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 4th-st., corner Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PAPER COLLAR FACTORY IN complete order, with license from the Union Paper Collar Company, or will take a partner with $20,000, or form a stock company, if desired. Address, for three days, PAPER COLLARS, Box No. 117 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA, Ferrier .... SATURDAY, Sept. 29
BRITANNIA, Laird .... SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, Craig .... SATURDAY, Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. J. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. BURKER, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, DIRECT.
The elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, will take the place of the MORRO CASTLE, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866. Freight will be received at Pier No. 4, North River, commencing 1st inst. Elegant passage accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, will sail on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSOURI will leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, and the MERRIMACK on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA, GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander, now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Pumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS & ROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 5½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6:45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 7 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. CHAS. J. CHADWICK, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 28, 7¼ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 29, 11¼ A. M.	Friday, 28, 10½ A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A ligh-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, SUNDAY, Sept. 30, 8 A. M. Leave Red Bank SUNDAY, Sept. 30, 1 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—The steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 44 North River, on SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY PAVEMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Thomas Stephens, Robert L. Darragh, Alfred W. Craven, Guy R. Pelton and William T. Black, created by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway in the City of New-York, between the Battery and 14th-st.," passed by the Legislature May 1, 1866, hereby invite plans and proposals for such proposed improvement. Such plans and proposals will be received at the office of the Board, No. 169 Broadway, until Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GUY R. PELTON, President.
WILLIAM T. BLACK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY, in every variety. Curtain Materials, Damasks, Reps, Satin de Laines, Tassels, Bands, Loops, and Fixtures of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
Irish Poplins, Paris Reps, Merinos, 'Wool Plaids, Printed Cashmeres, Delaines, French Poplins, &c., &c., including every novelty in Dress Goods, for Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, RUGS, MATS, RODS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
ALSO, WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLEN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.
Velvets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A large and desirable stock of CLOAKS and SHAWLS, including all the latest PARIS NOVELTIES for Fall.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND JUVENILES' DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' and Childrens' UNDERCLOTHING; Childrens' SUITS, HATS AND CAPS; BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c.
Ready-made and made to Order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 NINTH-STREET,
Take pleasure in informing their numerous friends and customers that they
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
their new and elegant stock of
CLOAKS, IN VELVET, CLOTH, SILK, PLUSH,
AND
MANY OTHER NOVELTIES,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866,
at their new store,
No. 771 BROADWAY, COR. 9TH-STREET.
They would also call particular attention to their LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT. In this stock will be found
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS,
INFANTS' CAPS, BRIDAL OUTFITS,
BAPTISMAL ROBES AND CLOAKS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
And various other articles in this line, in the very best taste.
In addition, they will also open the latest novelties in PARIS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
suitable for Cloaks and Dresses.
Dressmaking in all its branches, by the most competent dressmakers, promptly attended to.
DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, formerly European buyer and manager with Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.
THOMAS GREIG, formerly European buyer and manager with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES. ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
PARASINES, a new article. FRENCH MERINOES.
CRAPE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, $10 per dress.
EMPRESS CORDS, $5 per dress.
POPLIN ALPACAS. FARINASEINS, $6 per dress.
EMPRESS CLOTH. COLORADO CLOTH.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50 per yard. CRAPE EUGENES.
BLACK SILKS, unusually cheap.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS, $1, worth $1 75.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED POPLINS AND LINDSEYS.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS.
3-4 and 6-4 De Laines, handsome goods.
Black Alpacas, 62½c., worth 87½c.
Black Alpacas, 75c., worth $1.
Black Alpacas, 87½c., worth $1 12½.
Black Alpacas, $1, worth $1 37½.
ENGLISH CALICOES, 1s. 6d. per yard.
BONNETS, a superb STOCK.
SHAWLS, in great variety, very cheap.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
An early call solicited.

ACTIVITY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT;
NO BIG PROFITS,
AND NO DULL TRADE,
WHERE WE DO BUSINESS.
OUR NEW STORE, NO. 167 8TH-AV.,
CUTTING RIGHT AND LEFT.
OUR OLD STORE, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.,
SELLING LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.
THE AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
AUCTION BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 37½c.
Very fine qualities, 44c., 50c. and 62½c.
On Alpacas you can save from 15c. to 25c. a yard.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
These Blankets are nearly half price.
FINE AUCTION WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. and 28c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 15c., 25c. and 28c.
AUCTION FALL DE LAINES, 22c. and 25c.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
Bought at Auction last week, at nearly half the former prices.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS and MERINOS.
ONE LOT FINE UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
for 1s. a yard, worth at retail full 20c.
BETTER GOODS, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.
On Muslins you can save from 5c. to 8c. a yard. We make the above prices simply for this week, in order to bring both our Bleecker and Eighth-av. stores still more prominently before the people.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., near Morton, and No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE.
We shall offer our immense stock of domestic goods, in all the leading makes and styles, for this week, at much greater reduction in prices.
BEST DELAINES,
all new patterns, 25c.
MERRIMACK,
SPRAGUE,
PACIFIC,
AMOSKEAG
PRINTS, 1s. 6d.
Good yard-wide MUSLIN, 16c., 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 37½c.,
(Other houses charge 42c.,)
and
all other popular makes at equally low prices. In cassimere, blankets and flannels we are offering decided bargains. By purchasing these goods of us you will save at least 20 to 25 per cent.
M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.,
No. 181 8th-av.
We, having been heavy purchasers at the large auction sales of the past week, shall offer on MONDAY, Oct. 1, decided bargains in all the popular styles and colorings.
RICH LYONS AND PARIS DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
SILK VELOURS, &c., &c.,
IN
ALL THE NEW SHADES.
ALSO,
Several large invoices of medium and low price dress goods, in great variety, far below the market price.
M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

NOVELTIES IN
GAS FIXTURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 BROADWAY,
Sole Agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. Hooper and Co.'s Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.; Blake's Patent Argand Burner for sale to the trade at factory prices.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 1, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and
TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 1,
An elegant assortment of
DRESS SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR DRESS SUITS,
SPLENDID INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS-MADE PEPLUM CASAQUES,
BASQUINES AND CLOAKS,
In Velvet, Silk, Cloth, &c.;
ALSO,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
PARIS-MADE SUITS,
And a great variety of
OTHER NOVELTIES,
Imported expressly for retail trade.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS AT RETAIL.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
Large additions will be made to our stock of
RICH AXMINSTER,
WILTON, VELVET,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS,
forming an immense assortment at prices extremely attractive.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
J. RUSSELL
will expose for sale TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Oct. 1, his new importation of India shawls at No. 232 Wooster-st., third door from Amity-st.

DRY GOODS
AT LEGRAIN'S
THIS WEEK.
NEW SILKS FOR DRESSES.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT REPLENISHED.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING, &c., &c.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

READING
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE CHURCH AT ISLIP, L. I.
THOMAS BUCHANAN READ,
Author of "The New Pastoral," "Wagoner of the Alleghanies," "Sheridan's Ride," &c., has kindly consented to give a Reading from his own works, for the benefit of the
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ISLIP, L. I.,
at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets fifty cents. To be had at the principal book and music stores, and at the door.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-ST.,
HAVE NOW OPEN the largest and most elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS that they have ever offered.
BLACK SILKS of the most celebrated manufactures,
PLAIN SILKS, ELEGANT QUALITIES, new and beautiful colors.
WHITE SILKS for WEDDING DRESSES, the most magnificent qualities ever imported.
MOIRE ANTIQUES in all shades.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
BLACK GROUND FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
of their own importation.
An elegant assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES AND POPLINS in all shades.
SILK EPINGLINES and PLAID POPLINS.
ALSO,
A great variety of other
NEW DRESS GOODS,
which will be offered at very low prices.
ALSO,
A large stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
MERINOS,
BIARRITZ,
CANTON CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS
and
ALPACAS,
and other SPECIAL NOVELTIES in
MOURNING GOODS,
all of which they guarantee cannot be surpassed in
QUALITY OR PRICE.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MULCHINOCK, NO. 535 BROADWAY, has on hand a most elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery. Parisian styles received monthly.

STRAW AND FELT FALL GOODS.—A handsome stock of straw and felt goods will be found at R. MEIN'S, No. 11 Leroy-place, second block west of Broadway.

CLOTHING.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A MOST DESIRABLE stock of imported piece goods for walking and dress suits, and overcoats. Please call at No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st., east side. J. W. McKINLEY, Merchant tailor.

A LOT OF SAMPLE COATS, PANTS and vests, of the latest style of cut and trimming, just made and for sale by McKINLEY, No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house of extra width, built in the most substantial manner, and being one of the most elegant and complete houses in the City, black walnut doors, trimmings and wainscot from basement to fourth story, halls, basement and kitchen floored with black walnut, cherry and oak, will be sold with the furniture; immediate possession. For price and cards of admission apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Passaic, New-Jersey; 45 minutes from New-York; house four years old, and built in most substantial manner; designed to serve as Winter and Summer residence; the furniture made to order; is as good as new and of best quality; stable and carriage-house are new; everything is in the most perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy; only 12 miles from the City, with eight trains daily; price, $15,000. For full particulars apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 65 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts.; one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUE LOTS for sale; also a variety fronting and contiguous to Central Park; our description-list of dwelling-houses now ready for distribution. POTTER BRO'S, & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, just finished, on Park-av., Murray Hill, between 38th and 39th sts., with immediate possession. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a fifty-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, EAST 38TH-ST., a three-story brown-stone house, all modern improvements, $22,500. Apply to BLEECKER & DENNISON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX YEARS' LEASE OF A STORE in one of the best business localities, with entrance on two streets. Inquire at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

REAL ESTATE.—STOCKS IN MANUFACTURING companies in New-York and vicinity to be exchanged for good real estate. Inquire at Room No. 37, No. 117 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING ON King, near Macdougal-st., at a low price. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE on 38th-st., near 5th-av., with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses. Apply on the premises, Lexington-av. and 46th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE FIRST-CLASS house up-town, finished in walnut and beautifully located; possession. FISH & BLIVEN, 25 Pine-st.

FINE FARMS FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY. Also, houses and lots in Elizabeth, Rahway and other places. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-AV., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

IMPORTANT TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—TO LET—A large double width store on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; newly fitted, shelving, counters and three elegant plate-glass windows; suitable for a large, first-class business. Apply at SHERMAN'S Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., or on the premises, Nos. 312 and 314 same street.

AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, with stable on the rear lot, on 47th-st., near 6th-av., to be rented till May 1 to a strictly private family only.
For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST NOVEMBER, A very comfortable furnished house; also the use of a pair of horses; situated near Hackensack, N. J.; 1 hour and a quarter from the foot of Chambers-st.; rent to 1st May, $50 per month. Address W., Box No. 459 Post-office.

STABLE TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 96 West 18th-st., from the 1st of Oct. Seven single and two box stalls; room for seven carriages; apartments above, with all modern improvements. Inquire of A. LARWILL, No. 91 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, ON FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, newly painted and papered, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; possession immediately. Apply at SHERMAN'S Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—AT ASTORIA, THE RESIDENCE of the late Dr. Stevens; has fine grounds, plenty of fruit, good stables, &c. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET—NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE; $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CHOICE SUITE OF FURNISHED second-story front rooms, for gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-AV., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

A FINE OFFICE, 25 FEET SQUARE, on Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., to let. Apply to BENJ. FRANKLIN, No. 173 Broadway.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK.
Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND Libraries, bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always on sale.

A MACHINE FOR MILKING COWS.—Manufactured and sold by the American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOVEMBER COUPONS
CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,
BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1866.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING CO.,
No. 45 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12½ o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING Co., No. 77 Cedar-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of October prox., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 3d day of October.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., September 20, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.
D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., September 20, 1866.
COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.
H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Egg Dessicating Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 4 P. M.
A. J. TYLER, Secretary.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of
GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

STOLEN—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificate No. 86, dated 19th September, 1864, for one thousand shares of the Burrough's Gold Mining Company of Colorado, has been lost or stolen. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued by the Company in lieu of that lost or stolen.
J. HARSHMAN.

A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED COAL Company, about to commence shipping, will sell 2,000 shares or less of its reserved working capital stock at the original subscription price, to raise funds needed at once. For interview, address Box No. 2,637 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Brettleer over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A LADY OF THE highest respectability, having taken the first-class brown-stone house, No 153 West 14th-st., desires to make arrangements for the Winter with a few families who wish to obtain elegant rooms, with a liberal table and the best of attendance, and willing to pay a fair price for the same; unexceptionable references exchanged; rooms can be seen after 3 o'clock, Monday, Oct. 1; two gentlemen willing to occupy the same room can also be pleasantly accommodated.

BOARDING—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AND their wives; also, suite on parlor floor. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., very desirable room with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY ON OR about the 1st of November, a first or second floor, furnished, with private table; good references given and required. Address M., Box No. 1,221 Post-office, N. Y.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE only, at No. 164 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING HIS HOUSE at Elizabeth, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from depot, will board a gentleman and wife from Nov. 1; no other boarders; unexceptionable references required; price $25 a week, including fire and lights. Address Box No. 5,461 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

A GENTLEMAN WITH FAMILY OF wife and daughter 13 years old, is desirous of taking part of a house, with privilege of kitchen in pleasant locality; or would rent a house and board a small family. Address, stating terms, &c., W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HOUSE RENT OR BOARD—NOT less than six rooms, fully furnished for housekeeping, within an hour of the City Hall, or two rooms and board for four persons; references exchanged: small house preferred. Address, with terms and description, H., Mission Rooms, No. 39 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF THREE ADULTS, part of a dwelling, unfurnished, for housekeeping purposes, in a respectable neighborhood in the upper part of the City. Address MERCHANT, No. 38 Burling-slip.

WANTED—A ROOM OR ROOMS FOR A SELECT school, on or near Broadway, from 27th-st. to 38th-st. Apply by letter to A. F. B., No. 3 Hammond-st., or, personally, in the bookstore, No. 778 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMON-SENSE HOUSE, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 42d sts.; not to cost over $40,000. Principals only need apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS high-stoop house on Murray Hill or vicinity; must be in good order. Address, with particulars, or apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A HALF OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, by a private family. Address, with particulars, C. F. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, from $3 to $5, in private family, at 344 West 35th-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.
Director .... J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, open daily at 8:30. Seats secured for the representations in advance. To defeat speculation, a limited number of seats retained for sale in the evening at the theatre.
MONDAY, (Sixth Subscription Night,) Oct. 1,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in her great role of ELIZABETH.
Proscenium boxes, (four seats,) $16; orchestra seats, $3; private boxes, (four seats,) $20; dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; FAMILY CIRCLE, 75 cts.
In Brooklyn, (TUESDAY, Oct. 2,) MARY STUART.
RISTORI Nights this week—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
In preparation, Giacometti's JUDITH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
TUESDAY, Oct. 2, Second Subscription.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MARY STUART.
Authorized ticket-offices at the Academy; New-York—Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Parquet, parquet circle and balcony, $2 50; proscenium boxes, according to size and location, $4 per seat; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle 75 cents. Office opens from 8 A. M.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
Messrs. JARRETT and PALMER take pleasure in announcing to the American public that they have engaged for the ensuing season, and will introduce on MONDAY EVENING, at Irving Hall, those celebrated artistes,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
from the Egyptian and St. James' Halls, London, where they appeared upwards of
ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS
in their popular, fashionable
MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
as performed by them before the Prince of Wales and the elite of the London society.
In the course of the entertainment,
MRS. HOWARD PAUL
will appear and sing Henry Russell's celebrated descriptive songs, entitled
THE SHIP ON FIRE,
THE DREAM OF THE REVELER,
and present her extraordinary
LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
of the great English tenor
MR. SIMS REEVES.
MR. HOWARD PAUL
will present his original sketch, embodying a little scene of conjugal life, entitled
RIPPLES ON THE LAKES,
and sing during the evening the favorite old ballad,
WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.
Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra.

NIBLO'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRES.—RESERVED seats for sale at THEODORE H. CLARK'S, importer of wines and teas, No. 639 Broadway, near Bleecker.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		50	10
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		25	5
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		100	20
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		40	8
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		250	50
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		25	5
Nov. 13	O. G. Otark		50	10
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		250	50
1862.			50	10
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander			
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		25	5
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		100	20
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		50	10
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		100	20
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		25	5
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		50	10
Aug. 23	J. B. Hull		125	25
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		100	20
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		25	5
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		100	20
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		150	30
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		25	5
1863.			100	20
Feb. 20	J. S. Krug			
May 22	Maria H. Williams		125	25
Aug. 20	Wm. G. Egleston		20	4
Aug. 20	E. J. King		75	15
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		50	10
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		125	25
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		5	1
1864.			25	5
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark			
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		25	5
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		250	50
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5
			25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
THE
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS
COMPANY
WILL OPEN ITS DIRECT LINES TO THE PUBLIC
ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
AND BE PREPARED TO DO
A GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS
with the
EAST, WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST,
including, also, the
CARRYING AND COLLECTING OF MONEYS,
VALUABLES, &c.
The lines then opened will embrace the routes between NEW-YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, and all the intermediate places, and to be rapidly extended over all the routes of trade.
The capital of this Company is $20,000,000, and is an ample guaranty to the public of its responsibility. All losses or damages of property intrusted to it will be promptly and equitably adjusted.
Every effort will be made to merit the patronage and meet the just expectations of the public.
For a few days previous to Oct. 1 we shall use our lines for the distribution upon them of our own material.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary. ELMORE P. ROSS, President.
AUBURN, Sept. 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:
Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and 2d sts. Temporary office for money and small packages at No. 194 Broadway, until completion of principal office, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NORMAN C. MILLER, General Manager in New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.
In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.
Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY will pay their quarterly dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per cent. on Stock, free of United States Government tax, at the office of the Agency, No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, 1866. The books for transfer will close on MONDAY, 1st of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Secretary.
F. M. HUTCHINSON.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.
By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORGANIZED 1853.
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE.—Deposits made on or before
NOV. 1,
will draw interest for three months at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SPLENDID ATTRACTION;
TWO COMEDIES! TWO COMEDIES!
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The amusing comedy, in three acts, of the
LADY IN BLACK.
LADY IN BLACK.
LADY IN BLACK.
IRRESISTIBLY HUMOROUS and DELIGHTFUL.
EVENING AT 7½.
Tom Taylor's great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
cast to the full strength of the company.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS, LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUNCT.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family. Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING will be presented the successful
NEW COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
With New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments,
AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful
NEW COMEDY
entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
(and other novelties)
are in active preparation, to be speedily produced, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, (who will make her first appearance at this theatre,) and other members of the company not comprised in the present performance.
Acting Manager .... Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director .... Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter .... Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer .... Mr. Theodore Moss

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Manager.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG,
Her first appearance this season.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.
Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
TIME—Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Daily Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING.
For this occasion, all parts of the house 50 cents, EXCEPT FAMILY CIRCLE 25 cents.
THE GRAND CONCERT
OF SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC.
Farewell appearance of
MME. MARIE FREDERICI.
The following artistes also appearing:
MR. FRANZ HIMMER,
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHOIR,
THE POWERFUL ORCHESTRA.
The programme selected for MME. FREDERICI'S FINAL APPEARANCE is one that will insure even (if possible) a greater success than that which has already characterized these HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SACRED CONCERTS.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF .... Conductor.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above.
The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK,
Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.
POSTPONEMENT
on account of the inclemency of the weather.
THE RACES
appointed to take place on Wednesday, 26, Thursday, 27, Saturday, 29, of September, 1866, are postponed until MONDAY, Oct. 1, TUESDAY, 2, WEDNESDAY, 3.
SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 1.
FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE," dash of one mile for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Two-mile heats, for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"SELLING PREMIUM," for all ages, 1½ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 10 pounds; $1,000 12 pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms.
FOURTH RACE—SAME DAY.—"POST RACE;" dash of three miles, for all ages; all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3 year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight. To close on the 1st of October; three or more to fill; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.
THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 2.
FIRST RACE—"HURDLE RACE;" handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE JEROME RACE;" mile heats, for 3 year olds. Closed with 29 entries.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—For all ages, 1¼ miles dash; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds.
FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.
FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Dash of 1½ miles, free for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE GRAND NATIONAL RACE;" 2¾ miles, a free Handicap. To name and close the 1st of September; weights to be published by the 10th of September; acceptances and declarations to be made on or before the 20th of September. Certificates of merit will be issued by the Club to such horses as may excel at these races.
NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.
Nominations to be made to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
PRICES.
To the quarter-stretch per day $5
Admittance to the ground 1
Admittance to the grand stand 1
Carriages and saddle-horses 1
No charge for coachmen or footmen in livery.
Carriages occupied by members of the Club or gentlemen holding quarter-stretch tickets are allowed to pass the second gate leading to the Picnic Grove and the South Circle, inside the course.
No extra charge for ladies passing to this portion of the grounds.
Ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen will not be permitted upon the Grand Stand.
Gates open at 10 o'clock. Races commence at 1 o'clock.
W. B. DUNCAN, Esq.,
J. F. PURDY, Esq.,
PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.,
A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq.,
R. BOUTINOT COLT, Esq.,
} Race Stewards for the Meeting.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., Presiding Steward.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on, or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, promptly supplied with female help, of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY OF middle age, wishes a situation as companion to an invalid or housekeeping in a gentleman's family; the best of reference can be furnished. Apply at No. 66 Wall-st., in the basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business and can give City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at his present employers, No. 3 West 38th-st., private stables.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN, OR GIRL, to do the housework of a small family; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer; be faithful and tidy; to such a good home is offered with reasonable wages; reference required. Apply at No. 118 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

WANTED—IN A STOCK BROKERAGE AND banking-house, a gentleman of good address, who is a good correspondent and acquainted with the stock market, and who can influence a first-class trade. Address F. T. & CO., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO GO in the country; a waitress and laundress; good pay; good home. Call at the Clarendon, Room No. 41; call Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGING, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 383 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock this morning.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a positive trade, which they can influence, can make advantageous terms with an old established dry goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 735 Post-office.

RESTAURANTS.

CHARLEY,
(late at Mataran's,)
has opened a restaurant at No. 64 Cedar-st., right opposite the Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE WONDERFUL
BUISLAY'S,
BUISLAY'S,
BUISLAY'S,
who appear
EVERY EVENING,
and also at a grand
MATINEE, MATINEE,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
in a series of their
MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES.
This week an entire
CHANGE OF BILL,
introducing the great aerial act called the
PERSIAN THRONE,
by ETIENNE and JULIO BUISLAY,
and
TABLEUX DANCES.
First time here of the wonderful
L'ECHELLE PERRILLEUSE,
by JULIO and ADOLPHE BUISLAY.
Grand Ballet divertissement, entitled
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.
Juggling act by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The great feat of equilibrium called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the comic pantomime of the
MILLINERS.
Doors open for evening at 7½; commence at 8.
Doors open for Matinee at 1; commence at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER .... Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
BRIEF CONTINUATION
OF
THE VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MR. JEFFERSON
IN
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
WITH
A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE,
NEW AND ROMANTIC SCENERY.
Mr. JEFFERSON will shortly appear in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, and During the Week,
TWO MAGNIFICENT DRAMAS.
The drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770,
from Bulwer's celebrated novel.
Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Belville Ryan, Mr. G. Lingard, and the whole company in the cast. Also the immense drama of the
DUEL IN THE MIST;
OR, WALTER THE OUTCAST.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers .... LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 1 and 2,
Last two nights of the very attractive pieces,
A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
and the burlesque of
RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Inauguration of the AMERICAN OPERA SEASON, when will be produced with new scenery, new costumes, an unequaled cast, and under the direction of the composer, Julius Eichberg, the comic opera of
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Admission, 75 cents.; to commence at 8, precisely.
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. Juignet and C. Drivet .... Managers.
Opening of the regular season
of
FRENCH OPERA, COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE,
With an entire new
Company, Costumes, Scenery and Appointments.
Opening Night,
TUESDAY, OCT. 9.
Subscription office at the Theatre. Offices for the sale of tickets have been opened at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, (Broad-st.)

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
THE BRONZE HORSE,
An Operatic Drama, with Magical Effects.
ALSO—GRACE DARLING.
MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. G. L. FOX,
and the Grand Combination in the above pieces.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Mr. HARRISON begs respectfully to inform the public that, having some months ago rented Irving Hall to Messrs. Palmer & Jarrett for the entertainments of the celebrated London artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, he will be obliged to transfer the remarkably successful entertainment given by Mr. HARTZ to
DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., where the series of EXTRAORDINARY MAGICAL SOIREES
will be continued and varied each evening, commencing on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock.
The performance will conclude with the charming
GROWTH OF FLOWERS
AND THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD,
as originated by Mr. Hartz, and now exhibited for the first time in New-York. Pronounced throughout Europe the most startling illusion ever known.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved chairs 50 cents extra.
Reserved seats can be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and the theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
GRAND
INAUGURAL
CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1,
BY THE
MAX STRAKOSH
GREAT
MUSICAL ALLIANCE,
consisting of the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:
Mlle. MATHILDE PLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan; her first appearance in America.
Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore, his first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
Prof. S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the pianoforte.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Seats can be obtained (without extra charge) at Messrs. Chickering's Piano Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway, above 4th-st.; Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st.; J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.
The grand piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY CONCERT.—Patronized by the most intelligent and fashionable audiences.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN..Prima Donna Soprano
Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ .... Solo Horn
Mr. G. W. COLBY .... Pianist
AND THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRA
OF FORTY SOLO PERFORMERS.
Tickets 50 cents. To begin at 8 o'clock.

14TH SEASON, 1866-67, OF THE New-York Academy of Physical Education, or Henry Gebhard's Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., and No. 837 Broadway. Classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children open again Oct. 1. Apply for circular.
ALSO,
Fencing and Sparring Academy's Room, entrance No. 837 Broadway.

PIKE'S NEW-YORK OPERA-HOUSE Association, No. 627 Broadway, New-York.—The undersigned has no interest whatever in the above-named Association.
SAML. N. PIKE.

LECTURES.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.—MR. E. F. UNDERHILL will respond to calls of associations to deliver his Humorous Lecture and Entertainment entitled, *An Evening with Funny Folks.* A syllabus forwarded to committees on request. Address E. F. UNDERHILL, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers.
HORACE WATERS.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, a moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY for musical instruction, No. 244 East 13th-st., piano, violin, flute and vocal music. Terms $10. The Conservatory instruction books free to pupils.

MUSIC.—TEN DOLLARS PER QUARTER FOR instruction on the piano by an experienced teacher. Apply at 286 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., (old No. 188.)

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

DANCING.

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
AT THEIR NEW AND SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT,
NORTHWEST CORNER 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, OCT. 13.
Circulars may be had at No. 37 West 21st-st., or of R. Murphy, No. 1,208 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY WILL reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Days and evenings of tuition, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies at 2 o'clock; Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 543 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO WILL BE AT HIS Rooms, No. 82 5th-av., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866 from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.; from 2 till 6 o'clock and from 8 to 10 P. M., to receive applications for admission to his dancing classes.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes for children, ladies, gentlemen; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances taught in six lessons.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Music—The Drive—The Beauties of the Northern End.

The heavy rain clouds which hung overhead all the afternoon of yesterday, wrapping the City and its surroundings in murky gloom, were so suggestive of a ducking, that even the habitues of the Mall on music day after immemorable longing looks in the direction of the Park and dissatisfied ones at the melancholy sky, withdrew into the shadow of comfortable interiors and consoled themselves in their disappointment as best they could. The Park, therefore, was comparatively deserted. True, there was a number of the weather-wise of both sexes "who knew it wouldn't rain to sundown," and a goodly crowd of the irrepressibles who would have their Park and music on Saturdays if, like sugary Tom, their melting was the consequence of a shower, and that they left traces of their dissolving sweetness all along the Mall coming home. Beside these, there were the thousand and one young ladies, and a similar number of the other sex, who couldn't stay away without forfeiting their plighted faith to admire the turtle doves in pairs every Saturday. Altogether, perhaps, a thousand or so gathered around the pavilion, another found seats in the immediate neighborhood, and one or two thousand more dotted the Terrace steps, the promenade around the lakes, the green slopes that skirt the Mall and the walks sheltered most from the cool breeze blowing from the northeast. As the rain did not come down, it is to be regretted that those who love their Park gala-day, did not defy the threatening cloud, wrap themselves up comfortably and enjoy themselves. On no day this season was there so choice a bill of fare as that presented yesterday afternoon by DODWORTH, and the style in which the intellectual feast was served, was worthy of the *maitre*. The *carte* was as follows:

PART I.

1. Fest March....Bergman
2. Overture—"La Muette di Partici"....Auber
3. Anna Mazurka....Kuhner
4. Larghetto from Symphony No. 2....Beethoven

PART II.

5. Liberty Quickstep....Strauss
6. Overture to Maritana....Wallace
7. "Roderick" Polka....Fredhe
8. Grand selection from the "Huguenots"....Meyerbeer

PART III.

9. "Shamrock" Garland....Dodworth
10. Passion Flower Waltz....Coote
11. March—"Indiene," from "L'Africaine"....Meyerbeer
12. Galop—"Burlesque"....Cassidy

The audience though small, comparatively, was both attentive and appreciative, and not unfrequently demonstrative in the expression of their pleasure. The "Larghetto," from Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, was given with much delicacy of expression, and the selection from "Les Huguenots" was fine. The "Shamrock Garland" received the welcome always given to selections of Irish airs when rendered by those who know how to interpret justly the wedded mirth and sorrow in the music of the Isle of Saints. In a cornet solo, "The Wearing of the Green" was interpreted by Mr. JEFF. DODWORTH with much feeling, and the applause which followed was a complimentary acknowledgment of the rare skill of the performer. The "galop," which wound up the programme, and a few drops of rain which fell as the waters "clapped their hands" in upper air, were unmistakeable hints to the crowd to make southward with all decent haste, and in half an hour the Mall was deserted by all but the irrepressibles, who "were neither sugar nor salt," and the unquenchables in gray and buttons.

THE DRIVES.

The drives, as a matter of course, made but a poor show yesterday. There was probably not more than a thousand vehicles at any time in the park. The gay turnouts, with their gayer occupants, who gave color to the panorama during the sunny days preceding, were absent from the scene. The sober-colored, comfortably-wrapped-up people, and the indefatigable fierce ones with fast horses only were present.

On Tuesday last, almost incredible as the story is, over twelve thousand vehicles passed through the park *en route* for Jerome Park. This is by far the heaviest record of this kind in the table of statistics.

GO NORTH!

Not more than one in every five thousand people who visit the Park on foot get further north than the southern entrance to the great reservoir, and few even so far as this. From the southern to the northern extremity of the Park is a long stretch on foot, too long for ladies as they are constructed now-a-days, and too long for the effeminate gentlemen who languidly chew their canes, and vote anything that is manly, in the physical effort it demands, "a horrid bore" (pronounced "bowa"), but not too long for those who have once before been tempted to perform the charming pilgrimage of this by far the most beautiful portion of the grounds. Those who go the round in carriages, and never leave their cushioned seats do not know the thousand charming spots hidden by the thick foliage of this region. Grottoes, quaint bridges, gloomy caves, awakening memories of the weird tales of childhood; waterfalls, making music as they fall into lakes that catch the sunlight only here and there as it breaks in lines through the leafy shadow overhead; shadowy nooks beside them where another Undine might be wooed and won; sedgy pools that look as old as if they had been companions to the rocks above them since the Deluge; and rocky heights above the level of the tallest trees from which the Park and the country for miles around can be gathered at a glance—all these are but a few of the charms afforded the visitor.

Without any desire to depreciate the attractions of the southern end, for they are worthy of all admiration, they bear no comparison to those at the extreme north. The Mall, the Drives, the Lakes, the Rambles have each and all their charms, but they are charms that grow familiar, and "'tis true," if "pity 'tis, 'tis true," in growing familiar grow less charming. Not so with the pictures of the northern end. The beauty there is not so fixed. Nature, not art, is the reigning queen, and the landscape is ever changing. In the one, nature is coaxed into the service of art; in the other, art is but the slave of nature, seen only where her presence is a duty.

Let those who have not yet visited this section of the park on foot pay it an early visit. The most beautiful season of the year approaches—that when the woods put on their glorious October fashions, when every leaf and blade of grass is a miracle of color.

The great patrons of the Park, after all, are the hundreds of thousands who pour into it by the cars from the lower part of the City, east and west. The greater number of these are satisfied in wandering around the lakes and over the smooth walks of the promenades, and know no more of the northern end of the Park than they do of Westchester County. But these of all others are those who would most enjoy the pleasures which that end affords. They are within their reach. How to enjoy them, with but little, if any extra labor, is simple. Here is the recipe: As you come up town in the car, say by Eighth-avenue, keep your seat until it reaches One Hundredth-street; enter the Park by the gate there, take the pathway going east, and in a few minutes you will realize the truth of all that has been claimed for the rural beauty of the place. Visitors by the Third-avenue cars ought to ride on to One Hundredth and Second-street, get off there, enter by the gate at that street and go west, passing south of the restaurant at St. Vincent's, or dropping in there if they "feels so disposed." Those by Second-avenue cars can get off at One Hundred and Fourth-street, cross by a path under the railway bridge, and strike the gate at One Hundred and Second-street. Having spent a few enjoyable hours here, and realized to the full any anticipations the foregoing sketch may have awakened, the walk northward afterward will not be a fatiguing one, or when it becomes so, can at any time be terminated by stepping into the cars, either east or west, on the way down.

Funeral of Dr. Hawks.

The funeral of the late FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL.D., took place from Calvary Church, in Fourth-avenue, at 2½ P. M. yesterday. The church was thronged with people, every seat in the large edifice being occupied, and large numbers being unable to find standing-room in the aisles and lobbies. Among the audience were a good portion of the clergy of the diocese, besides many laymen from abroad, who were in attendance upon the annual Diocesan Convention, just held in this City. Bishop POTTER, of New-York; Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee; Bishop TALBOTT, of Indiana, and Bishop LAY, of Arkansas, were among the prelates present. The rosewood case inclosing the body of the late divine occupied a position in front of the altar, and was tastefully adorned with flowers wrought in the form of crosses, an anchor and a crown. Baskets of camellias and japonicas, and flowers wrought in the form of stars, anchors, harps, &c., were also profusely disposed around the casket and upon the altar.

After an anthem by the choir, the opening sentences of the funeral service were read by Rev. WM. J. FROST, Rector of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J. A psalm was then sung by the choir, following which the Lesson was read by Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE, Rector of Calvary Church, in which Dr. HAWKS formerly officiated.

The 62d hymn was announced by Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, and sung by the choir, the congregation joining.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER then read the burial service in a most impressive manner, and was followed by Right Rev. Dr. QUINTARD, Bishop of Tennessee, who read the concluding prayers.

After notice by Rev. Mr. EWER, the remains were removed to the vestibule of the church, where the lid of the casket was removed and those who wished were permitted to take a last look at the deceased. Nearly the entire congregation availed themselves of the privilege, and as they moved in solemn procession down through the middle aisle of the church and past the coffin, the tokens were manifest and abundant of the deep love and affection in which Dr. HAWKS was held by his friends and parishioners. The body was arrayed in the clerical robes usually worn by the deceased, and looked exceedingly lifelike.

The following simple inscription, on a silver plate, ornamented the lid of the casket:

FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
Died Sept. 27, 1866,
Aged 68 years.

The following clergymen acted as pall-bearers: Rev. Dr. Brown, of Newburgh; Dr. A. H. Vinton, of St. Mark's Church, N. Y.; Dr. Chauncey, of St. James, N. Y.; Dr. Higbee, of Trinity, N. Y.; Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas, N. Y.; Dr. Price, of St. Stephen's, N. Y.; Dr. Seabury, of the Church of the Annunciation, N. Y.; Dr. R. B. Vankleek; Dr. Eigenbrodt, of the Theological Seminary; Rev. Mr. Yarrington, Rector, of Greenwich, Conn.; Rev. Mr. Eaton, of St. Clement's, N. Y.; Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Staten Island.

The remains were removed to Greenwood Cemetery, and deposited in the family vault of Mr. NIBLO. It is the intention of the friends of the late Doctor at no distant day to erect a monument to his memory in the Cemetery.

LAW REPORTS.

Passenger's Luggage—A False Claim Rejected.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

John Repetto vs. the British bark Ionic.—This was a libel filed to recover damages for a passenger's luggage alleged to have been stolen.

The libel alleged that the libelant made an agreement at Laguna, in Yucatan, to be carried from that port to New-York, with his baggage, and paid the master $50 in gold for his passage; that he took with him on board a valise and a trunk which he put in charge of the master; that the bark arrived in this port on the 11th of June, 1865, when the libelant demanded his trunk, which the master failed to deliver, alleging that it had been stolen; that the value of the contents of the trunk was $2,614 50, which sum the libelant claimed to recover.

The libel was filed on June 24, 1865, and on that day the deposition of the libelant was taken by consent in the cause. He testified that he had in his trunk a gold watch worth $331, a gold chain worth $96, three likenesses in cases $18, various gold ornaments $450, and $60 in American silver, these articles amounting to $1,029, besides his clothing and $30 of towels and sheets which could not be claimed as his personal clothing.

It appeared by the evidence on the trial that the libelant was a Spaniard and spoke no English, and that the agreement was made by him with the master, who spoke no Spanish, through a fellow-passenger named Holmes, as interpreter. The vessel arrived at the quarantine on Saturday, and during that night the trunk and all its contents were stolen. On Monday the master of the vessel met the libelant and Holmes on board the bark, and had the inquiry put to the libelant what the contents of his trunk were, and whether it contained any money or articles of value. Holmes spoke to the libelant in Spanish, and the libelant shook his head and made an answer in Spanish which Holmes interpreted to be that he had nothing in his trunk but his clothing.

Held by the Court—That the bark was bound for the wearing apparel of the libelant, carried with his person on the passage for which he paid—(2 Kent Com., 600—4 and notes; Story on Bail., § 569; 9 Ward, 85; The *Zenobia*, 1 Abbott Ad., 92; 11 Johns, 108.)

An unfair misrepresentation to the carrier of the contents or value of parcels intrusted to common carriers, with the purpose to conceal the value of packages carried, and thus to diminish the cost of carriage, will, upon common principles of justice, exempt the carrier from making compensation for the loss of such parcels.

That the admission and assertion of the libelant, through his friend Holmes, as interpreter, that his trunk contained only his clothes, is a positive contradiction of his testimony, demonstrating his intention to defraud the vessel out of the valuables that were not wearing apparel, and compels the Court to discredit his evidence *in toto*.

That his case, accordingly, stands unsupported by any creditable proof.

It may be that the libelant had some property shipped with his baggage and would be fairly entitled to be recompensed by the vessel for its loss on board, had his testimony on the occasion been honest and reliable; but his declaration to Holmes in respect to the contents of his trunk stands in bold contradiction to his written oath in Court, and shows a deliberate determination to falsify that oath and cheat the vessel out of at least $1,029 by means of downright perjury. No Court of justice would give countenance to so flagrant a crime, and the Court must accordingly pronounce that the evidence upon which the suit is sought to be maintained is not entitled to any legal credit.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Dykers; for respondent, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

MOTION TO OPEN DEFAULT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. Sheridan Shook, James B. Taylor and Charles W. Baker.—This was a common law action, brought by the United States upon a bond for $3,000 given by Shook as principal, and the other defendants as sureties, conditioned for the payment to the United States of the value of certain Internal Revenue stamps issued to him, or the return of the stamps. A *capias* was issued in the cause, and served upon the defendants, who made default. Proceedings were taken to assess the damages, and an execution was issued to the Marshal, who levied upon the property of Baker. Application was thereupon made to the Court, on affidavit, to open the default, and the Court made an order for the United States to show cause why the default should not be set aside, and stayed the Marshal's proceedings under the execution in the meantime.

The Judge this morning decided the motion. He said it was probable on the affidavits that there was an error in the accounts between Shook and Baker in reference to the transaction, but that was not a matter which concerned the United States; that the amount due was stated in the *capias*, so that the defendants were not misled by that, and the damages were assessed accordingly on the failure of the defendants to appear, and no reason was shown why that default should be opened as against the United States. Motion denied, and stay set aside.

For the motion, Mr. Fine; in opposition, Mr. Phelps.

Ferris the Wife Murderer—Application for a Second Writ of Error in His Behalf—Argument of Counsel before the Court of Appeals—The Court Promptly Refuses the Writ—Condition of the Prisoner.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., a notice was served upon A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, to appear before the Court of Appeals, at Albany, on Friday morning the 28th inst., and show cause why a second writ of error should not be granted in the case of Frank Ferris, now lying in the City Prison under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, Mary Ferris. It may be remembered that the prisoner was indicted, tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions, on the 28th of February, 1865, and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of April following; that on the 3d of March, 1865, the case was removed by writ of error from the Court of General Sessions to the Supreme Court for revision; that the Supreme Court, on the 22d of December, 1865, affirmed the judgment of the Court of General Sessions; that the case was then taken on appeal from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals, where in May last the judgments of the Courts below were approved and the records remitted to the Supreme Court with instructions for that Court to resentence the prisoner. Accordingly he was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of August. He subsequently received from Gov. Fenton a respite until the 19th of October.

On the 26th inst. Mr. William F. Kintzing, Jr., of counsel for Ferris, made another application to the Court of Appeals for a second writ of error, on the ground that the record in the case had never been remitted to the Court of General Sessions, from which it was removed. On the same day Mr. Kintzing obtained an order from the Hon. J. K. Porter, one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals, to be served on the District-Attorney of New-York, to show cause on the 28th inst. why a second writ of error should not issue in behalf of Ferris, on the ground that the Supreme Court, General Term, had no power to fix a day for the execution. Upon the return on Friday, the 28th inst., Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Esq., Assistant District-Attorney of New-York, appeared on the behalf of the People, and William F. Kintzing, Esq., appeared for Frank Ferris.

Mr. Kintzing contended that, First, the Supreme Court had no power to pronounce judgment of death. Second, nor had it the right to fix a day for his execution. It should have been by the Court of General Sessions, in which he was tried and convicted; and he referred the Court to the law of 1859 and other authorities in support of his views. His argument was forcible and able and was attentively listened to by the Court.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., then followed in behalf of the people in a learned and able argument, and presented the following reasons in opposition. First, the law of 1859 does not apply to the Supreme Court; Second, the 24th sec. 3 R. S. p. 1,035, taken together with the amendment passed in 1863, entirely justifies the course taken by the Supreme Court. Third, the case of Willis, 32 N. Y., Rep. was in point. Mr. Kintzing replied to Mr. Bedford's argument, and strenuously urged upon the Court the necessity of granting the writ.

Chief-Justice Davis then said: It was a creditable proceeding on the part of the prisoner's counsel to make the application, as well as very proper, but that the General Term of the Supreme Court had the power to fix a day for the execution of Ferris, although he was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions. The point was carefully considered in the case of the People *vs.* Willis, and the Court were unanimous in deciding that no error had been committed, and the application must be denied.

District-Attorney Morris, of Brooklyn, was in attendance during the argument.

Mr. Bedford had one or two other points of law to offer, if failure threatened him with those he put forth, but the pungency and clearness with which he stated his case on the points here reported were more sufficient for his purpose. Mr. Kintzing made a respectable opposition, but the law did not happen to be on his side.

When the result was made known to Ferris he again became downcast, for he still had a lingering hope that there was a chance for release from his dreary cell and his terrible fate. It is to be feared that he will never be well prepared for death, notwithstanding the very close attention paid to him by his spiritual advisers. He is still at times very morose, and if he was out of prison there can be little doubt that he would inflict some serious injury upon the sister of his wife, against whom he entertains the most bitter hatred. But his doom is sealed, and he will be duly executed on the 19th of October.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BOARDING VESSELS—THREE BROTHERS ARRESTED.

JOHN, JAMES and GEORGE SWEENEY were arrested by the Harbor Police yesterday on a charge of violating the boat law. When the accused were arraigned before the Court, Capt. HARTT made an affidavit, in which he stated that the prisoners were boatmen, and had been found on board the schooner *Kingfisher*, holding communication with the crew, and that their small boat was fastened alongside. The SWEENEYS were neither agents or consignees of the vessel, and they were [illegible]. The prisoners were held for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

WILLIAM LOCKWOOD was yesterday arraigned on the charge of stealing a silver watch valued at $20, from a basket which was being carried by JOHN WHALEN. The watch belonged to LUCY MILLER, of No. 115 Sullivan-street. The accused was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge.

STEALING CANARIES.

ELIZABETH CHASE *alias* Williams was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing ten canary birds, valued at $10, (the property of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Jr.,) from No. 206 West Fifty-first-street. One of the birds was found in her possession. She was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

A JEALOUS WIFE.

Miss HATTIE MONELL, residing at No. 143 West Seventeenth-street, yesterday made affidavit before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market, that on Thursday evening a Mrs. SARAH DAVIS called upon her at her house, and used the most abusive language toward her, going so far, even, as to threaten her life. It appears that Mrs. DAVIS is jealous of her husband, because of the following letter which he received from HATTIE, unknown to her (Mrs. DAVIS:)

FRIDAY MORNING.

DEAR FRIEND DAVIS—I am very ill and confined to the house, and have been for three weeks, and before I was taken I was out of work, as there was nothing doing in the store. The trouble I had has taken all the means I had. The only thing I have now is my machine, and I do not want to sell it. When I go to the store again I will be better situated. Knowing you to be noble and generous, and always being a brother to me, I know that you will not refuse the request I am going to ask. Will you be so kind as to lend me $10 or $12 until I get work? You know how it is; I am alone; and you also know what a boarding-house is. This gentleman and his wife have been very kind to me, and I can trust him with it. Hoping you will do your best for me, and not disappoint or refuse me, I still remain your true friend,

HATTIE MONELL.

P. S. Please send it by this gentleman, and also be kind enough not to speak about it to any other person, and for Heaven's sake, not to SARAH; for I would not have her know I sent to you for all the world. If I have asked too much, I hope you will forgive me. H.

According to Mrs. DAVIS' statements, she kept a boarding-house some time since, and Miss HATTIE was one of her boarders. That the young woman's conduct was exceedingly loose, and that she was compelled finally to turn her out of the house; that she is in the habit of borrowing money from single and married gentlemen with whom she is criminally intimate. She says that she did not use any threats toward her, but simply took the letter to her for explanation, desiring her never to write to her husband any more. HATTIE denies these statements *in toto*; says she is respectable and earns her living honestly and decently, and only sent to Mr. DAVIS as an old friend, with whom she became acquainted while boarding with his wife. The Judge held the defendant to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace. Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, of No. 161 West Fourteenth-street, became her bondsman.

A NEGRO IN BAD COMPANY.

ROBERT COLES, a gentleman of color, caused the arrest of another of his race, named TILLY ANDERSON, who, as he alleges, robbed him of $5 under the following circumstances: he was walking through Broome-street on Friday night, "just lookin' at de store winders," when TILLY stepped up to him, and in most endearing terms besought him to accompany her home. He yielded at length, "very much 'ginst hisself," and went with her. Having no small change with him, he gave her a $5 bill, which she said she would take out and get changed. She left him, but did not return. He therefore went to look for her, found her in the street, and had her arrested by Officer MULDOON, of the Eighth Precinct, who yesterday conveyed her to the Jefferson Market Court, where she was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

A KELLY CASE.

A boy named JULIUS KELLY, became exceedingly "short" last week, and not knowing how else to meet the requirements of his expense account, he stole an ingrain carpet from his mother's bedroom, and sold the same to a second-hand dealer named RACHEL BAUER, at No. 329 Seventh-avenue, whereupon Mrs. KELLY caused his arrest. The magistrate committed him for trial, in default of $300 bail.

SNATCHING MONEY.

MARY CONLAN appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday and preferred a charge of theft against a man named HUGH MCGOWAN, who it is alleged, snatched a $5 United States Treasury Note from her husband's hand while he was talking with her in the street. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

VIOLATING BOARD OF HEALTH ORDINANCES.

JAMES DURKER and MOSES WOLFF were arrested yesterday, charged with violating the forty-fifth section of the code of the Board of Health, by driving cattle through the streets in the daytime. They were held to answer at the Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

STEALING RAZORS.

JACOB FRENSTEIN, a barber, doing business at No. 322 Fifth-street, caused the arrest of JULIUS SCHMIDT, who, it is alleged, came into his place on Friday, under the pretence of wishing to get shaved, and while waiting his turn, managed to slip two razors, valued at $1 50, into his coat pocket. He was found by Officer SAUNDERS a little while afterward, endeavoring to dispose of the property. The magistrate committed him for trial.

A JEWELRY THIEF.

Mr. PATRICK CURRAN, who resides at No. 213 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, went into the store No. 67 Nassau-street, yesterday morning, to make some purchases, and while there he laid a box containing six dozen sleeve-buttons and five dozen breastpins, valued at $22, upon the counter, and turned to look at some goods. Just then a young man named JOHN COMBS entered the store, grabbed the box, and started to run away with it. He had not gone far before he was captured by an officer and locked up in the nearest Station-house, from which he was yesterday conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him for trial.

PETTY LARCENY.

JOHN LYONS was arraigned on the charge of stealing 25 pounds of iron, valued at $12, from Pier No. 57 East River, on Friday evening. He was caught in the act by the dock-watchman, ALEXANDER MELDRUM, who caused his arrest. The Magistrate committed him for trial without bail.

THE BOAT LAW, AGAIN.

THOMAS DAILEY was arrested yesterday by Officer MCGUINEZ, charged with rowing a boat on the East River,—the same not having the word "Licensed" painted thereon. He was fined $10, and dismissed with a reprimand.

A TILL THIEF.

THEODORE SWEET, of No. 172 Fourth-street, brought one GEORGE WILLIAMS before Justice MANSFIELD, charging him with attempting to steal $6 from his money-drawer. The accused was committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

A negro named JAKE FERRIS, a well-known liquor saloon keeper in West Houston-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a young colored barber named STEPHEN DOUGLAS, who, as he alleges, on the 31st of July last, stole a gold watch and chain, valued at $500, from him in his bar-room, while he (FERRIS) was in a condition of drunken stupor. The accused denies the charge, and says it was most probably done by a white man who was in the room shortly before the watch was missed, and left very suddenly. DOUGLAS was temporarily committed.

Yorkville Court.—Before Justice Connolly.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.

Mrs. ANNIE E. PRESCOTT is a widow lady, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 149 East Fifty-first street. She appeared before the Magistrate yesterday, and made oath that a woman named MARY E. GATEWOOD, who has been boarding with her for some time, commenced on Friday to remove her things from the house, saying that she was dissatisfied, and intended to leave. Mrs. PRESCOTT having missed very many little articles from the house, began to suspect that her boarder, who was about to leave, was in some way connected with their disappearance. She therefore called an officer, who upon searching her trunk, found two muslin sheets, one pair of shoes, three linen towels, a calico skirt, and some other articles, too numerous to mention, all the property of the complainant. MARY was accordingly arrested and committed for trial without bail.

VIOLATION OF CORPORATION ORDINANCE.

THOMAS MCKEON was arrested on the charge of driving swine through Madison-avenue, in the daytime. He plead ignorance of the law, and was released with a severe reprimand, which will doubtless serve in the future to guide the drover aright.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A late issue of your paper contained an article concerning a charge recently made in one of the Criminal Courts by JOHN SCHLESSENGER against JOHN S. GOLDSMITH, which, whether stating the complaint truly or otherwise, was grossly incorrect in point of fact and calculated to do injustice to Mr. GOLDSMITH. You will favor the injured and weaker party by giving this card equal prominence in your columns with the article referred to. The charge made by Mr. SCHLESSENGER is groundless, and was doubtless made by him under a misrepresentation as to facts growing out of representations made, not by JOHN GOLDSMITH, but by some member of one or other of the two or three houses of GOLDSMITH BROTHERS, in Philadelphia, who are interested in preventing the success of the firm of GOLDSMITH BROS., of which the prisoner is a member. The public, and especially such of your readers as have known Mr. GOLDSMITH in business relations or otherwise, are requested to suspend judgment in the premises until the truth shall be made apparent by the evidence.

H. E. FARNSWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

Business in the Surrogate's Office—Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted during the past week:

William A. Cox, Francis R. Trudeau, John M. Clauwars, Louisa Keller, Mary A. Hearn, Henry Alderton, Ann Begson Bradford, Philip J. Messerschmidtt, Christian Van Ness, Franklin Wilson, Catharine Stahl, Robert Stewart, Caroline B. Albertson.

By the will of the late Augustus Whitlock, the following legacies are given for charitable purposes: The American Bible Society City of New-York, $1,000; Treasurer of American Sunday-school located in Philadelphia, $1,000; American T[illegible] Society, New-York, $1,000.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Mary Bender, Julia T[illegible], Christian Block, Arthur A. Doyle, Sarah Coyne, Malchi Fallon, Laurence W. O'Connor, Michael J. O'Donnell, Stephen Roberts, John J. Schwartz, Mary A. MacDonald, Tate Puckaber, John C. Friesen, Leonard F. Davis, Elizabeth Kniffin, Matilda A. Bogart, Gustav Berndt, Elizabeth Brudings, Barbara Batz, Aldert Anderson, Mary E. Russell, Louis Zanders, Martin Ford, Frederick L. Boissard, Richard T. Bristol, Bridget Leonard, Michael O'Donnell, Franz Kienli.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP

Have been granted on the estates of the following minors:

To Michael Manz, guardian of Caroline Degen.
To Michael Manz, guardian of Philip Degen.
To James Dalton, guardian of Thomas Gibney.
To James Dalton, guardian of William Gibney.
To James Dalton, guardian of Margaret J. Gibney.
To James Dalton, guardian of Bernard G. Gibney.
To George Palen, guardian of Mary Palen.
To George Palen, guardian of Kate Palen.
To George Palen, guardian of George Palen, Jr.
To Philip Schwartz, guardian of Peter Schwartz.
To John Weber, guardian of Anna Batz.
To John Weber, guardian of Christina Batz.
To John Weber, guardian of Barbara Batz.
To John Weber, guardian of William Batz.
To John Weber, guardian of Mary Batz.
To Thomas Callaway, guardian of John Doyle.
To Cornelius Driscoll, guardian of Catharine Driscoll.
To Maria H. Brush, guardian of Annie F. Brush.
To Maria H. Brush, guardian of Walter F. Brush.
To Julia A. Chase, guardian of Carlibel Chase.
To Erastus E. Marcy, guardian of Alexis M. Leon.
To Erastus E. Marcy, guardian of Geraldine M. Leon.
To Erastus E. Marcy, guardian of Josephine Leon.
To Peter Miller, guardian of Mary C. Slavin.
To Ellen Wilson, guardian of Annie Watson.
To Ellen Wilson, guardian of John Watson.
To Ellen Wilson, guardian of Eliza E. Watson.
To Ellen Wilson, guardian of Matilda Watson.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The September Term of the Court of General Sessions—Cases Disposed of—Sentences—Influx of Criminals—Juvenile Offenders—More Work for the Grand Jury.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions was a busy one. Coming, as it did, immediately after the season known, as the "Summer Recess," a large number of bail cases had to be disposed of which had been pending for several terms, as during the hot weather the business of the Court was confined to an effort to relieve the cells of the City Prison of their occupants. Judge Russel and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford pushed the business with praiseworthy assiduity, and succeeded in disposing of one hundred and twenty-nine cases. Several murder cases were to have been tried, but on motion of counsel they were laid over. The total number of cases which were on the calendar and not brought to trial was thirty-two. Those will, of course, add to the weight of the calendar for the October term, which begins to-morrow, although arrangements will probably be made to transfer the trial of some of them to the Oyer and Terminer, which also commences to-morrow. The manner in which the cases of the September term were disposed of is set forth in the following

LIST OF PRISONERS, THEIR SENTENCES, &C.

Wm. Thompson, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Joseph Lewis, burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Harry H. Quinn, attempt at burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Wm. Murphy, attempt at burglary, third degree; House of Refuge.
Wm. Brooks, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Henry Dieckmeir, assault with dangerous weapon; suspended.
Frederick Peters, grand larceny; not guilty.
Michael Donohue, petit larceny; House of Refuge.
George Cox, burglary, third degree; State Prison 5 years.
Wm. Palmer, assault with dangerous weapons; State Prison 2 years.
John Dermody, assault with dangerous weapon; suspended.
Marquis Bulwer, petit larceny from person; State Prison 4 years.
George Dunham, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Wm. Sweeney, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
John Fowler, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Wm. Blackwood, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
John Day, burglary, third degree; not guilty.
Albert Crosby, attempt at burglary, third degree; House of Refuge.
David Marks, attempt at burglary, third degree; House of Refuge.
Anthony Jacobs, grand larceny; suspended.
Thomas Burke, grand larceny from person; State Prison 4 years.
Bridget Murthagh, attempt at grand larceny from person; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Maggie Peterson, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Julius Richard Schell, forgery, fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.
Charles Dawson, attempt at burglary, third degree; suspended.
Henry Michel, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Owen Darmody, assault with intent to do bodily harm; suspended.
Thomas Trimble, assault with intent to do bodily harm; suspended.
Dennis Kelly, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Wm. Healy, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
August Waller, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Henry Richardson, assault and battery; Penitentiary 6 months and $100 fine.
Thomas Baldwin, attempt at burglary, third degree; Penitentiary 1 year.
Allen Kleckner, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
Wm. Russell, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Charles Wade, atttempt at grand larceny; suspended.
George Henry, petit larceny from person; suspended.
Frank Penny, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
Otto Rice, assault and battery; fine $25.
Frederick Diestelhorse, assault and battery; suspended.
John Stockings, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.
James Watson, attempt at burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years 6 months.
John Smith, burglary, third degree; not guilty.
Louis Kurtz, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Henry Frost, petit larceny from person; Penitentiary 6 months.
James Tate, grand larceny; not guilty.
George Peblar, grand larceny; not guilty.
Charles R. Rose, grand larceny; suspended.
Francis Larkin, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Robert Hughes, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.
Charles Eger, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
James O'Connell, grand larceny; not guilty.
Denis Hart, petit larceny; House of Refuge.
Henry M. Sadler, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
Anne Garland, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Charles King, petit larceny from person; State Prison 2 years.
Raymond Carr, petit larceny from person; State Prison 2 years.
Marvin D. Marville, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Wm. Mangels, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Eliza Aiken, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Celia Kelly, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.
Louisa Maxwell, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.
Herman Muller, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Wm. Burnhardt, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Patrick Smith, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Mary Sheridan, attempt at grand larceny; not guilty.
Catharine Healey, attempt at grand larceny; not guilty.
Andrew Ryan, attempt at grand larceny; not guilty.
Louis Cohen, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Frank Mason, assault with dangerous weapon; State Prison 3 years.
John Fitzsimmons, petit larceny from the person; State Prison 5 years.
Thomas Whalen, attempt at burglary, third degree; Penitentiary 1 year.
Katey Smith, grand larceny; House of Refuge.
Charles Donley, attempt at burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
John Hart, attempt at burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Thomas Roggins, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
John Gillen, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
John Dougherty, grand larceny; not guilty.
Mary Sandford, grand larceny from person; not guilty.
John Williams, petit larceny from person; State Prison 4 years.
Mary Anne Thompson, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Henry Watson, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Philip Greene, assault and battery; Penitentiary 6 months and $100 fine.
Terrence Keenan, burglary, third degree; not guilty.
Wm. Brown, burglary, third degree; not guilty.
Bruno Effray, burglary, third degree; not guilty.
Matthew Smith, burglary, third degree; not guilty.
James Holmes, attempt at burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Frank Coalton, attempt at burglary, third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
George Davis, petit larceny from person; Penitentiary 6 months.
George Deegan, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Herman Roland, grand larceny; not guilty.
Antoine Williams, burglary, third degree; State Prison 5 years.
James Hogan, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Wm. Russell, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years.
James A. Conrad, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
James T. Sheridan, burglary, third degree; not guilty.
Emil Gerolini, robbery, first degree, State Prison 20 years.
Prospero Maggotte, robbery, first degree; State Prison 10 years.
Thomas Wilson, grand larceny; State Prison 1 year.
Wm. Thompson, grand larceny; House of Refuge.
John Thompson, attempt at grand larceny; House of Refuge.
Eliza Johnson, assault and battery; Panitentiary 1 year.
John Davis, attempt at grand larceny; House of Refuge.
[illegible], assault and battery; suspended.
Frederick Specht, attempt at burglary, third degree; suspended.
Edward Berrigan, burglary, third degree; State Prison 5 years.
John Seward, burglary, third degree; House of Refuge.
John Howard, burglary, third degree; House of Refuge.
John Gray, burglary, third degree; State Prison 5 years.
Michael Martin, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Franz Carston, attempt at grand larceny; suspended.
Antonio Martinez, burglary, first degree; not guilty.
John O'Keefe, robbery, first degree; not guilty.
Louis Levy, assault and battery, with intent to kill; not guilty.
August Homan, grand larceny; not guilty.
Joseph Johnson, attempt at grand larceny; House of Refuge.
Frederick Duquette, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.
Charles Grandy, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Mary Marks, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.
John Masturetz, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
James A. Moran, burglary, third degree; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.
Edward Prior, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.
Thomas Hyman, assault and battery; Penitentiary 1 year.
Benjamin Davis, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.
Wm. Johnson, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
John H. Dix, grand larceny; Jury disagreed.
Joshua Carr, burglary; Jury disagreed.
George Price, grand larceny; Jury disagreed.

RECAPITULATION.

State Prison for 20 years, 1; for 10 years, 1; for 5 years, 12; for 4 years and 6 months, 2; for 4 years, 4; for 3 years, 4; for 2 years and 6 months, 15; for 2 years, 10; for 1 year, 1; Penitentiary for 1 year, 8; for 6 months and $100, 2; for 6 months, 3; House of Refuge, 12; suspended, 29; not guilty, 21; fined $25, 1; Jury disagreed, 3. Total, 129.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The October Term of the General Sessions will begin to-morrow, Recorder HACKETT presiding, and Mr. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.

The People *vs.* John Wilson, Catharine Campbell, Mary Henley and Kate Wallace; larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Moses Wassman; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Dennis O'Connor; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Noonan; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Isabella Goodweed; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Frederick H. Freeling; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John H. Dise; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Andras J. Suydam; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Walsh; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John Williams; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Henry St. John; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Michael Dorsey; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* George Anderson; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Francis Peliesier and Joseph Wall; burglary third degree.

A Newspaper Thief—Another Car Extortion Case—Fighting Men and Women—A Lecture to Counsel.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were 57 cases on the calendar to be disposed of yesterday. Of these 24 were for assault and battery, 21 for petty larceny, 1 for carrying slung-shot, 3 for cruelty to animals, 2 for keeping disorderly house, 1 for embezzlement, and 5 wherein sentence had been suspended. These were not all tried, as in some instances the prisoners were discharged, the complainants failing to appear, and other cases were adjourned.

LECTURE TO COUNSEL.

A case having been called, one of those cheap, fifth-rate lawyers who infest the Tombs stated that he would like to have the case adjourned; and, indeed, that he had already notified witnesses that it would be postponed, and that consequently they would not be present to testify. Justice DOWLING took occasion to inform counsel that he wanted no such interference with the business of the Court. Counsel are too much in the habit of taking upon themselves to say when a case shall or shall not be tried, and he desired them to distinctly understand that all cases entered on his calendar would be disposed of, without any regard to promises made by counsel. Some good and valid reason must be given when adjournments are asked for, and such reasons must be considered by the Court. The Magistrate intimated that he would take measures to punish any one who should attempt hereafter to interfere with his business.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

Francis Stefanoski, a Prussian sailor, having come ashore from his vessel to see the sights of New-York, had armed himself with a slung-shot. After having taken several drinks of liquor he became somewhat boisterous, and displayed his murderous weapon. He was at once taken into custody and locked up. On being arraigned his Captain interceded for him, saying that he was a good hand, that he needed his services very much, and that he had no doubt the experience he had already had of prison life would be a salutary lesson to him. The Magistrate, having previously announced his determination to punish severely all persons brought before him for carrying concealed weapons, refused to release the prisoner until his ship was ready for sea. He therefore remanded him to prison, with instructions to an officer to deliver him to his Captain when the ship had pulled out into the stream.

WHISKY MADE HIM A THIEF.

Jeremiah Tracy was arraigned on complaint of John Diffel, who charged the defendant with having stolen a pair of shoes from him of the value of $5. The prisoner, after hearing the complainant's testimony, said he couldn't deny the charge, for he was very drunk at the time of the occurrence, and didn't know what took place. The prisoner is a young man of Irish parentage, and his face bore evidence of a long continued debauch and severe scuffling. He was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary.

AN UNGRATEFUL MECHANIC.

Edward Mills, a young married man, was brought up on complaint of George Pancost, a manufacturer of brass castings, charged with having stolen some castings from his employer, the complainant. Mr. Pancost testified that the prisoner had been in his employ for some time, and was receiving $15 per week for his services. He was a good mechanic, and great confidence had been reposed in him. It was only upon the most positive evidence that the witness would believe in the prisoner's guilt. The prisoner, a meek-looking man, admitted his guilt, but implored the magistrate to give him another chance; he knew he had done wrong and he was sorry for it, but if they'd only try him again he promised to become a different man. As the complainant did not wish to press the case, the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month only.

A SNEAK-THIEF.

Sarah Fallon, an Irishwoman, about 45 years of age, of semi-respectable appearance, plead guilty to having stolen a piece of calico, measuring fifty-one yards, from the store of Thomas Gannon. While pretending to examine some calico goods the prisoner had secreted one piece about her person, but was detected and arrested. She was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

PUGNACIOUS HACKMEN.

Jeremiah Quinan and Sidney Smith, young Irish hackmen, were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. From the evidence in the case it appears that a Mr. Simmons employed them to convey him from the depot to his father's residence, in Seventy-eighth-street, agreeing to pay $2 for such service. On arriving at the house the prisoners demanded $3, which being refused, they burst in the door and commenced an assault upon young Mr. Simmons. Moseley Ezekiel, a friend of the family, interfered to preserve the peace, when Quinan bit him severely in the thumb, and Smith was in the act of dashing his brains out with a huge stone when he was prevented by a bystander. The bellicose hackmen were arrested, and although they alleged that they acted in self-defence, they were found guilty of the assault upon Mr. Ezekiel, and remanded for sentence.

A NEWSPAPER THIEF.

Richard Walsh, a pressman in the employ of Frank Leslie, at No. 537 Pearl-street, was charged with stealing 20 copies of *The Chimney Corner*, a weekly literary journal. Mr. Leslie complains that he has lost two or three thousand copies per week of his several publications, which have been smuggled away by some of his employes and sold to outsiders. He obtained the services of Detective Bennett to watch his establishment on one of his publication days, and that officer arrested the accused with 20 papers concealed under his coat. The prisoner alleged that the papers were waste sheets, but on examination they were found to be perfect copies. The prisoner was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary. It is well known that there are some petty newsdealers who obtain nearly their entire supply of papers from the employes in the several offices, paying these dishonest servants about half price for them. Indeed, the prisoner in this case, admitted that it was customary for the hands in the press-room to take papers whenever they wanted them, and intimated that some of his companions made quite a sum of money weekly in this way.

A TALE-BEARER WHIPPED.

Michael Lally preferred a complaint against Patrick Carney for assault and battery. It appeared in evidence that the defendant's daughter was recently married, and that the complainant repeated some stories he had heard derogatory to her character. This reaching the ears of the father, he had beaten complainant severely. It was shown that the stories repeated by complainant were in general circulation among the neighbors, and it was contended that, therefore, the complainant had a right to speak of current rumors. The prisoner was fined $25.

CAR FARES AGAIN.

Charles Brown and Francis Gager, conductor and driver of car No. 32, on the Third Avenue Railroad, were charged with having committed an assault upon Silas M. Allen. It appears that Mr. Allen and a friend were riding in a car, and when the conductor asked for the fair Mr. Allen gave him eleven cents. The conductor demanded another penny, which the complainant refused to pay. The conductor thereupon forced the money back into the hand of his passenger, and ordered them to leave the car. This they refused to do, when the conductor, with the assistance of the driver, put them off, using no more force, however, than was necessary. Counsel for the prisoner contended that this was not a proper case to be tried in a criminal court—it was a purely civil matter, and the complainant should seek his redress in a civil court. The magistrate said that if the complainant had not received back the eleven cents from the conductor, he should have held the prisoners for the assault, as that sum was the legal fare, and the conductor had no right to ask more. But as the complainant had received back the money, and the conductor had not, in consequence, received any fare, he had a right to eject his passengers. The prisoners were therefore released. The magistrate held that even the little force used in ejecting the complainant from the car would have constituted an assault, provided the conductor had retained the legal fare, and had put the passengers out simply because they refused the other penny claimed. As it was, the complainant really had not paid any fare, and consequently had no right to ride in the car.

A PILFERING PATIENT.

John Conway, an employe in Bellevue hospital, preferred a complaint against Henry Morris for stealing a quantity of lead-pipe from the repair shop at the hospital. The prisoner was under treatment at the hospital, but being able to do some work, had been employed in the shop. He admitted taking sufficient pipe to make a couple of "plumb bobs," but thought there was no harm done, as they were for his own use. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. The Commissioners of Charities and Connection have been seriously annoyed at the petty thieving committed by their employes in various shops, some of whom have been in the habit of making little articles and selling them to parties outside. It is thought that much of the lead pipe which has been missed has disappeared in this way.

ROBBING A FELLOW-BOARDER.

Bernard Duffy was accused of having stolen a pocket-book containing eight dollars from Christopher Geraghty. The two men were boarders in the house kept by Mrs. Steiner. The money was missed on Sunday, and on Tuesday the landlady found it in the prisoner's trunk. In spite of his most emphatic protestations of innocence, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

STOLEN PLUMAGE.

Catharine Moore was charged with having stolen a silk dress, mantilla and several other articles of wearing apparel from the store of Nathan Meyer, No. 84 Canal-street. The prisoner, who is said to be an expert shoplifter, plead guilty to taking the dress, but denied appropriating the mantilla and other articles. As she was discovered promenading in Baxter-street with the mantilla on her shoulders, her plea availed but little. She was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary.

TILL TAPPERS.

John Cromwell, *alias* Campbell, was accused of stealing $13 from Bridget Riley. The complainant testified that the accused and another man entered her store, No. 274 East Eighteenth-street, and that when she went up stairs to find something they had asked for, the prisoner followed her. During their absence the other man abstracted the money from a desk in the store and absconded. The prisoner left immediately after coming down stairs, but being pursued, he was captured in a public school, where he had sought safety. The prisoner was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

ROBBED HIS LANDLADY.

Peter Smith, a boarder in the house of Mrs. Wessels, No. 615 Fifth-street, was charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $15, the property of his landlady. The money being missed, an officer was called in, and he found the missing wallet in the pocket of the accused. The prisoner admitted that $5 of the amount found in the wallet belonged to the complainant, but said he found it on the floor, and took charge of it for the purpose of returning it. He was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frederick Neill pleaded guilty to an assault upon Caroline Tobias, and was fined $10. Both parties are colored. Louis Voss, for striking Margaret Manning during a quarrel about children, was fined $10. Francis Berghause, for cruelly whipping his horse, fined $10. Frederick Hildebrand plead guilty to stealing a small quantity of meat and lard, and was remanded for sentence. John Morgan, found guilty of assault and battery upon Edward Reilly, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. Julia Harrington, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months. Catharine McGrath, assault and battery; Penitentiary one month.

(Advertisement.)

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 29—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Foote, child and nurse; Misses Delia and Helen Foote, Mrs. A. G. Jerome, Miss Fannie Jerome, Miss E. Jerome and maid, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Middleton, Rev. E. M. Murphy, Mrs. A. L. Reed, Misses V. and L. Reed, Miss H. Tucker, Mme. Renbell, Miss H. F. Cutting, Miss McMurray, Miss Burrowes, Mrs. E. S. Phelps and son, Mr. T. M. Hawley, Mr. J. McB. Stembel, Mr. H. C. Lay, Mrs. T. N. Potter and child, Mrs. Mary Rice, Miss Beirne, Mrs. M. R. Simons and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Muzer, J. M. Brown, H. Beckett, Miss E. B. Edes, Miss L. Bangs, Miss F. Bangs, Miss E. S. Bangs, Miss J. Sedgwick, Mrs. E. J. Hopkins, Miss E. B. Hopkins, Miss K. Hopkins, Mr. S. Hopkins, Jr.; Mr. J. R. Gill, Mr. P. Giraud, Mrs. S. Sanford, Mr. A. N. Sanford, Mrs. A. Robertson, Miss Caro Robertson, Miss Blount, Mr. V. Raphael, Mr. A. Wolf, Mrs. A. Brennan, F. Deugelo, J. A. Farriley, J. Bromage, A. L. Jackson, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Forbes and maid, Mrs. J. Weiss and Miss Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. L. Roge, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Martin and son, N. Philips and daughter, P. Poulaye, Miss E. Kneeland.

SEPT. 29.—*In steamship England, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Stilwell Harris, W. Baridan, Mrs. W. Baridan and three children, Mrs. Gallagher, Miss Gallagher, Dr. Hall, W. Hartleys, Mrs. W. Hartleys, New-York; Rev. George Lord, S. Newberry, Liverpool; Miss Lucy White, England; G. E. Chetwood, New-Jersey; G. B. Anderson, Mrs. Burns, New-York; Mrs. Burklocker and two children.

SEPT. 27.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Miss Fawell, of Albany; Mrs. S. Lawrence, of London; Miss J. Francis, F. A. Calvert, wife and 2 children, of Boston; Charles Rocke, Dr. Dricking, Thomas Hanson, wife and 2 children, William Kesterson, Walter Carter, Henry Bent and wife, Walter Bent, James Barr, W. Davis, Mrs. Ann Clancy, Celia Gore, of Detroit; G. Heilbroner and wife, of London; Mrs. A. D. Kelly and child, Samuel Moore, Jacob Wilson, Mrs. Peterson, child and servant; Mrs. Mary Gray, A. Loris, of London, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, for Charleston—Mrs. Root, Mrs. Forster, T. O. Allen, Jno. Cosgrove, F. W. Eason, B. W. Clark, J. Rosendale, N. Ward, C. S. Sanders, J. W. Hutchinson, C. H. Suydam, D. A. Bennett and wife, S. L. Anarns, Jas. Allen, Mrs. H. de Gobskow, P. C. Schroder, Mrs. Schroder, Mrs. Surhus and two sons, C. Rasch, P. J. O'Connor, E. H. Stebling and child, J. Stiber, J. McCord, D. Touhy, Jno. Smith, James Sheriden, Miss Dora Hinnirs, Capt. Newell, Jas. M. Beatty, Mrs. E. H. Stelling and two children, Miss Eliza Fisher, Ed. Hollis, H. Greenhill, F. Gottschalk, H. C. Covert, W. Doyle, Miss Harris, Miss Lyon, Miss Perkins, Capt. James McCleary, E. Malley, Andrew Pettigrew.

In steamship Evening Star, for New Orleans—Gen. H. C. Palfrey, lady, child and servant, Miss Palfrey and Miss Sloo; Mrs. E. A. Van Sickle, Mrs. J. T. Mason, Frank R. Dennis, Mr. Haberow, Mr. Rockwell, John Touro, Mrs. John J. Adams, Mrs. W. H. Robbins, Miss Lilly Parker, Miss Minnie Taylor, Miss Addie Norton, Miss Rosa Burns, Miss S. Sterrett, Mrs. J. King, Mrs. G. T. Philbin, Miss Julia Munro, Miss A. Clibband, A. Goette and wife, Mrs. S. F. Gordon, Mrs. Spanenberg and 3 servants, Alexander and Alfred Langlois, Mrs. Henry Newell and daughter, George Hillman and son, Miss Margaret Hillman, D. Pretto and wife, Mrs. Gillespie and daughter, James Gallier and wife, Mr. Ehenest, Mr. Tapain and wife, Miss Tapain, O. Destorbuy and wife, Miss Destorbuy, Miss Eva Krepps, Miss Nellie Levere, Miss Mary Hudson, Mrs. Elodie Girard, Miss G. Ferney, Miss E. Durand, Mrs. J. Durnery, Lass J. M. Ster, Mrs. T. Masic, Miss T. Campana, Mr. T. Desormes, Miss T. Borel, Miss Celine Cayot, Mr. and Mrs. Codpim, Mr. and Mrs. Caillant, Ch. Alhaya and lady, Mrs. Chenup, S. Francis, Mrs. G. Thompson, Henry Smith, Miss Quatorse, V. Michel, Mrs. N. Frontier, H. Humboldt, Miss H. Jeremol, Mr. La Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. P. Polydor, G. Harrison, Miss Jane T. Moran, Miss Helen Pomeroy, J. H. Dupasseur, John T. Martin, Miss T. Clotain, Miss H. Renouf, Miss G. Reed, Miss T. Benidetti, Miss Laguement, Miss H. Straus, Miss J. Ponsonby, Henry T. Crocheron, Miss Belinda Meserole, Messrs. Severae, T. Coignard and S. Robert, Mr. Solomon Myers, Miss G. L. Conine, Mr. S. G. Fraser and aunt, Jonathan Havans and lady, C. C. Ackerman, J. Polglars, J. L. Herzoy, F. T. Fontainebleau, S. J. Depeirris, Herman Spader, Charles T. Low, G. T. White, J. M. Davidson, J. Monroe Pell, S. M. Barlow, Frank Dennison, T. M. Mery, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Vila, Jas. Harkness, Jr., George Fisher, Capt. Wm. Chipman, J. E. Smith, Harry H. Register, Martin T. Hall, Isaac Hapner, James McGuire, Miss Caillant, Miss Laura de Montpierre, Miss Amelia Ferne, Miss Josephine de bonne Campana, Messrs. J. Mindbled, C. Fisher, J. C. Denvry, S. M. Parigot, T. Buvan, Mrs. N. Doyle, H. D. Hertnea, John Perchal, S. Morenshelager, T. Laguement, J. L. Strum, John Geiser, Ferd. H. Stutt, Harrison Quinan, James Bouffe, S. Ferne, George Sandal, John Harper, Jeremiah Franconia, George Estell, Miss Emily Devlin, D. S. Small, Miss Mary Duvall, Leopold Schwerin, John J. Reed, Paul Julien, H. J. Ninage, Chas. Puckdeschel and daughter, Joseph and Therese Ulrich, Mrs. S. Geiser and child, Mrs. N. Doyle, Miss Caroline Glanner, Miss Mary Lyman, Barbara and Julia Coria, Edward O'Brien and child, Franklin Smith, Harvey Crowther and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Mrs. W. P. Caldon and three children; Mrs. J. Heenan, sister and niece, Miss Landon, Mrs. Collins, 3 children and servant, Miss A. J. Stockton, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Mead & 3 children, Isaac Rothman and lady, Miss O. Brien, Chas. Meeks, A. G. Wilson, R. Nicolson, B. W. Byckoff, S. S. Stallwood, T. A. Nichols, C. Mackay, J. Stott, P. Zoppig, C. H. Reed, Mr. Moreau, Capt. J. H. Devoe, U. S. N., W. Landmark, M. Cappello, Mr. and Mrs. Ottman, Miss A. Wilson, Miss Kennedy, Miss Levy and sister, J. E. Moody, L. Regottes, P. Lewis, G. Carle, D. Lewis, P. Moses, J. Wilson, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. Wm. Formley, Mrs. J. Graham, Miss Rothman, G. O. Sweet, and ten in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Miss A. Russell, Mrs. A. Kalbfleisch, Wm. Kline and son, F. A. Scranton, H. Bechler, J. Stein, P. Ward, L. Witbonski, John Armin, A. Wiley, G. Appel, wife and five children, Miss Annie Wynn, F. W. Reed, W. H. Meserve, I. Cohen, I. J. Hatch and wife, S. Maier, wife and three children and servant, Mrs. C. F. Mitchell, Dr. J. Davis, wife and son, Mrs. Harriet Ward, Thomas Flemming, Mrs. C. H. Pearce, Miss M. E. Day, Miss F. Nalts, Miss M. D. Sickles, Samuel J. Whiteside and wife, Mrs. J. Sloan, Mrs. A. C. Decker, Miss Decker, Mrs. Brown, Miss Jarvis, J. W. Everett and wife, Mrs. G. A. McClesky, Mrs. M. T. Prentiss, Miss Mauni, Miss A. Russell, M. Stettbrick, J. W. Burrough and wife, J. Schwarz, F. G. Egbert, Charles Volker, J. Friend, Mrs. M. Whiteside, Miss S. Whiteside, Miss Lee, Mrs. Read, Miss Read, Mary Stemming, Mrs. Frank Jordan, Miss A. McArdle, W. Piffin, James Ellenwood, E. J. Goody, Mr. McKerchum, H. Hendrickson, wife and child, J. A. Murphy, G. H. Whiteside, M. Hearn, G. H. Whiteside, and servant, E. Roff, J. Aron, Mr. Meade, Mr. C. H. Pearce, C. Kelly, Mrs. M. Raods, Thos. Faldey, James S. Timer, C. E. Prudden.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 29—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Dr. Young, wife and family, Miss Cantwell, J. Dixon, Miss C. Smith, Miss R. Smith, A. Henbergh, R. Rhodes, R. McKee, M. Chapman, D. Creighton, Miss L. Cordon, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Gage and wife, Miss Gage, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Palm, Mr. Everald, Capt. Teague, Mr. Browser, C. Pollard, Mr. Blaiksee, Mrs. Blaiksee, G. Fernandez, H. Cowan, and 540 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 54 | Sun sets.... 5 44 | Moon rises... 10 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 13 | Gov. Island. 1 02 | Hell Gate.... 2 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., North Am. Steamship Co.; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Fung Shuey, Sampson, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Perit, Gardner, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Catherine Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Valley City, Brader, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Gulf Stream, Scandella, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, &c., Smith & Dunning.

Steamers Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Chatsworth, (Br.,) Winters, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Elena, (Span.,) Cuatral, Tarragona, Rivera, Cerdoza & Co.; Electric, (Han.,) Sojunge, Bremen, Sloman & Edye; Indien, (Swed.,) Fraunerie, Adelaide, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Barks Atalanta, (Br.,) King, Liverpool, McColl & Frith; Geo. Nicholas, Nicholas, Galveston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Bernhard, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Garrels & Meyer; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. R. Ward & Co.

Brigs Salinas, (Br.,) Howe, Para and Maranham, L. E. Amsinck; Ida Cutler, (Br.,) McAllmond, Hillsboro, F. I. Nevius & Son; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Son; Aurora Rosalia, (Ital.,) Albaquota, Gibraltar for orders, A. P. Agresta; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbados, W. F. A. Dwight & Co.; Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Neuvitas, Peck & Church.

Schooners Pointer, Nichols, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Fred Warren, Robinson, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Chiloe, Ricker, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Percy, Hobimain, Providence, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Fannie Mitchell, Brown, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Vicksburgh, Haskill, Jacmel, Metcalf & Duncan; J. B. Cunningham, Geer, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. White, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Smith & Co.; Vicksburgh, McCormick, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sahwa, Wright, Machias, F. Talbot & Co.; Isaac Morse, Bradford, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Stedman, Green, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Charles Dennis, Hughes, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Rio, Young, Shule, Snow & Richardson; Anna Gardner, Knowles, Bangor, C. & E. J. Peters.

Sloops Reporter, Rackett, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Sept. 12, Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 573 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Sept. 15, at 2 P. M., lat. 51 14, lon. 16 48, passed steamship Great Eastern, bound E.; also a Bremen bark, showing a white flag, with No. 81 in the centre, bound W. 23d, lat. 47 04, lon. 41 38, passed steamship Virginia, bound E. 26th, lat. 42 30, lon. 62 05, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound E. 28th, lat. 40 59, lon. 61 25, passed bark Georgiana, bound E.

Steamship Bosphorus, (Br.,) Alexander, Philadelphia 24 hours, to Tapscott Bros. & Co. The B. is bound to Liverpool, and comes to this port to take in the remainder of her passengers and cargo.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Brown, Malaga Sept. 12, with fruit to J. E. Devlin. Sept. 23, lat. 38, lon. 60, saw ship Joseph Holmes, standing E.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco June 8, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. July 7, lat. 26 33 S., lon. 118 29, ship commenced to leak more than usual. 10th, shipped a heavy sea, which washed overboard William King, (boy,) of Sandwich, Eng., who was lost; stove bulwarks, &c. 12th, in a gale from S. W., stripped the copper from starboard side, increasing the leak; was obliged to run the ship before the wind to work the pumps, the men being constantly washed away from them and several disabled. 15th, lat. 47 S., lon. 97 22 W., steered toward Valparaiso, the leak still increasing; threw overboard 800 sacks of copper ore to lighten her, when the leak began to decrease to about 6 inches per hour. 18th, finding we could keep her free with the pumps, kept on our course again. Had the wind from the eastward coming around the Cape 24 consecutive days; saw large quantities of ice off the Cape, (Horn.) Since passing lat. 50 S. in the Pacific, have had very light winds.

Ship Cremorne, Gates, San Francisco 129 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was 25 ds. to lon. 114, on the equator, with light baffling winds and calms, 35 ds. thence to Cape Horn, where encountered heavy westerly gales, which followed us to lat. 35 10; had southerly and easterly winds S. of the S. E. trades; saw a number of icebergs off Cape Horn. From lat. 30 10, had 22 ds. of head winds and calms, making but 1,200 miles, nothing during that time; was 37 ds. from the Cape to the equator in the Atlantic, 32 ds. thence to port.

Ship Eugene, (Hamb.,) Cabubley, Hamburgh 39 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Sept. 22, 20 miles S. S. E. from Sable Island, encountered a hurricane, beginning at S. E., and going completely around the compass; was obliged to cut away three topgallantmasts, and in falling they carried away the foretopmast. Sept. 1, lat. 53 35, lon. 19, saw a bark showing a white signal with red cross and letters D. P. in it, standing E.

Ship Portlaw, (of Liverpool,) Curtis, Callao 105 ds., with guano to master. Experienced very light winds the entire passage; was 30 ds. from lat. 33 S. to the equator.

Ship Adele, (Belg.,) Claussen, Antwerp 63 ds., with mdse. and 51 passengers to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage; stove bulwarks, broke mainyard, shipped several heavy seas, which washed everything moveable from the decks, and disabling several of the men.

Ship Luisa Canevaro, (Ital.,) Demoro, Havana 13 ds., in ballast to Rocknagel & Co.

Bark Gan Eden, (of Boothbay,) Greenleaf, Inagua 14 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Bark A. E. Sherwood, (of Calcutta,) Le Cram, Buenos Ayres July 15, via Rio Janeiro Aug. 12, in ballast to Harbeck & Halsey.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Demarara 24 ds., with molasses to Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey.

Brig Helmi, (Meckl.,) Kirschner, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Brig Valencia, (of Boston,) Moore, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to McColl & Frith.

Brig Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Smith, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to J. N. Harvey.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Borda, Oporto 40 ds., with wine, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Lisette, (Aust.,) Spiesen, Angostura 29 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Sandford, Windsor 6 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig H. Means, ——, Dighton.

Schr. Tigris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Salt Cay, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, Philadelphia, for Cohasset Narrows.

Schr. Sedona, Simmons, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Wilson & Waters.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Norfolk 3 ds., with naval stores to Demill & Co.

Schr. Ostrich, McCready, Virginia.
Schr. S. N. Smith, Turner, Bangor, for Port Morris.
Schr. C. C. Lyon, Lyon, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. S. Smith, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. F. Merwin, Eldridge, Baltimore, for Fall River.
Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. Hamilton, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Newport.
Schr. Kate, Stevens, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Bark St. Seciso.
Brig La Creole.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, Hansa, England, Caledonia, Fulton, Santiago de Cuba, Fung Shuey, Evening Star, Victor, Perit, San Salvador, Saragossa, Catherine Whiting, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 29—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; bark Kremlin, from Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Messina, from Boston for Jacmel, put into St. George's, Bermuda, on the 12th inst., with loss of foretopmast, flying jibboom, jib, &c., having experienced a hurricane on the 4th inst., about 200 miles north of the Bermudas, which lasted seven hours.

A ship, supposed the Sooloo, from Manila for Boston, put into Batavia in distress.

[PER OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

The ship Edward, from Bremen for New-York, put into Flushing 25th inst., badly damaged.

The ship Coburg, Gibson, from Liverpool Aug. 19, for New-York, has been abandoned at sea.

Spoken, &c.

Bessie York—brig, hence for Jamaica, Sept. 14, lat. 22 30, lon. 71 15.

Caroline Lamont—bark, from Boston for Turks Island, Sept. 22, lat. 32 04, lon. 68 22.

Herzogin Von Brabant—Brem. ship, from Bremen for New-York, 30 ds. out, Sept. 12, lat. 45 22, lon. 41 51.

Herald—Br. bark, from Whitehaven for Quebec, 26 ds. out, Sept. 13, lat. 40 40, lon. 42 57.

Laura—Brem. bark, from Bremen for New-York, 39 ds. out, Sept. 15, lat. 44 58, lon. 44 51.

Napoleon—Norw. ship, from Bermuda for Antwerp, Sept. 15, lat. 44 58, lon. 44 51.

Royal Visitor—Br. bark, strg. S., Aug. 23, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 32 W.

Sylph—bark, strg. S., Sept. 23, lat. 34 45, lon. 72.

Spitfire—ship, bound S., Aug. 22, lat. 5 36 S., lon. 31 34.

Wm. Sturges—ship, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, Sept. 11, lat. 48 12, lon. 41 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Sept. 13, brigs Emma, for Philadelphia; Abbie C. Titcomb, for Boston; schr. Magnolia, Chase, for Hampton Roads in 2 ds.; bark Restless, Sheridan, for Portland, sailed 12th.

At St. Croix, Sept. 11, bark Prindesse Alexandra, Verden, for New-York, ldg.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND,

AT

GROVER'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1866.

300,000 TICKETS AT $1 EACH; 75,000 PRESENTS,

VALUED AT $250,000,

consisting of fine residences, lots, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., &c.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur Oct. 11, 1866.

All Agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons of tickets, &c., so as to reach Washington City by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets in New-York City and Brooklyn will be addressed to DUNCAN, NAVAN & CO., Bankers, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York; branch offices, No. 636 Broadway, No. 63 Fulton-st., and No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or

WM. S. MORSE, Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 563, Sept. 29, 1866.
3, 44, 72, 71, 36, 22, 68, 43, 50, 26, 16, 5, 40.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 564, Sept. 29, 1866.
34, 41, 44, 75, 49, 36, 71, 22, 46, 4, 58, 12, 69.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 463, Sept. 29, 1866.
16, 35, 55, 70, 2, 14, 59, 68, 27, 69, 52, 44, 71.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 464, Sept. 29, 1866.
40, 27, 1, 7, 3, 48, 70, 18, 72, 61, 39, 17, 60.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.